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CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Going for Civil Service Reform in the House.

Senators and Representatives Getting Ready for Their Holiday.

Senator Quay's Visit to President Harrison Merely Friendly—Democrats Want a Holiday.

Congressional.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—On motion of Phelan of Tennessee, the bill was passed for the incorporation of the American Historical association.

The committee on ways and means reported back the conference resolution for a holiday recess from December 21st till January 7th. The committee proposed an amendment, substituting January 4th.

Some days ago Lawler of Illinois introduced a bill in the house for pensioning veterans at the age of 60 years. Today he introduced an amendment reducing the age to 50 years. The amendment was rejected, and the original resolution passed.

A long wrangle ensued over the proposal of appropriating $200 for expenses of the immigration committee, it being charged and denied that the committee was junketing and going outside of the territory intended, particularly looking to the exclusion of actors.

Under the call of states for the introduction of bills, McRae of Arkansas introduced a bill to settle certain outstanding accounts between the United States and Arkansas, and Hooper demanded that it be read in full. At the close of the reading Barnes of Georgia introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. It was a measure of eighty printed pages and he demanded its reading. Springer and Warner protested that these tactics were solely for the purpose of preventing the consideration of the Oklahoma bill and the interest of public business. Warner said he should withdraw the latter bill for the day. Thereupon Barnes withdrew his bankruptcy bill. A tilt then occurred between Anderson of Kansas and Outhwaite, chairman of the Pacific railroads commission, the former endeavoring to have read a long bill before him, in order to prevent the introduction of the Union Pacific funding bill. Outhwaite objected, and the call of the roll proceeded. Spinola of New York arose and said he held in his hand a bill which he would introduce by request, disclaiming any responsibility for a single item in it. He thereupon sent to the clerk's desk a copy of the senate tariff bill, and demanded that it be read. Outhwaite remarked this meant that the gentleman had joined the filibusters. Spinola responded, "It means that we will not have the Nicaragua bill to-day." After Dunham's motion to adjourn was lost Spinola withdrew his bill and Morrow of California moved to suspend the rules and pass, without amendment, the senate bill increasing to $350,000 the limit of the cost of the public buildings of San Francisco, which was agreed to, as was also Springer's motion to make the senate bill for the admission of the state of South Dakota the special order until disposed of, with the promise that the omnibus bill may be offered as a substitute therefor. Adjourned. The sub-committee of the house committee on private lands claims agreed to report favorably to a full committee the joint resolution looking to the relief of settlers on the Maxwell land grant.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Springer stated that he would not call up the territorial bills to-day, there being a meeting of the committee on territories to-morrow. It would then be determined when the bills would be considered. The house then went into a committee of the whole on legislative appropriation bills.

Henderson of Iowa moved an amendment to increase the clerical force of the civil service. A lengthy political debate ensued, in which Henderson, Cummings and Spinola of New York, Brown of Indiana and Springer of Illinois took part. Cummings moved to strike from the bill the whole clause relating to the civil service commission, as he believed the commission would be undemocratic, and knew that if the rules of the commission were applied to the members of the house that not five-eighths of them would ever reach the floor again. Spinola said that three-fourths of the Republicans of the house were inwardly sincerely opposed to the civil service law, and the Democratic side of the house, if it could be polled sincerely, would be unanimous, because it would be acting in accordance with the belief of the overwhelming majority of the people. Both amendments were finally rejected, and the committee arose and the bill passed. Tillman of South Carolina reported the military academy bill, which was placed on the calendar. The house then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The house committee on marine and fisheries is expected to-day to investigate the Alaskan seal fisheries, and take up the charges as to the ill-treatment of Indians in Alaska.

The house committee on territories this morning unanimously decided not to call up the territorial bill until January 15th.

The bill for the retirement of General Andrews with the rank of colonel of cavalry was passed.

Springer of Illinois stated that at a meeting of the committee on territories this morning it had been decided that the territorial bills should not be called up until January 15th. Buchanan of New Jersey asked why this sudden cessation of activity. Springer replied that it is the unanimous wish of the committee, there being no politics in it.

The committee on the whole next took up the river and harbor bill. Crane of Texas said he would, at the proper time, offer a substitute, practically the same bill which was passed during the first session of the present congress, although personally he would prefer to pass the bill appropriating exactly the sum estimated by the chief engineers. After some further debate by Blanchard, Sowden and Adams of Illinois the committee rose without acting and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Cummings of New York, speaking in the committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill said if the pending bill had passed, the fiftieth congress would have appropriated $33,000,000 for river and harbor improvements in five months and fifteen days. He opposed the expenditure of large sums on inconsequential streams. McArthur of New Jersey favored a lump sum under the direction of the board of internal improvements of chief engineers. The reading of the bill by paragraphs having been entered upon the house adjourned.

THE SENATE.

Among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar is a senate bill to establish a mint at Denver.

Morrill offered a resolution, which went over, to hold evening sessions hereafter.

The conference report on the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota was agreed to, and the senate resumed to the consideration of the tariff bill on the iron schedule. After several amendments were offered and rejected the house holiday adjournment bill was laid before the senate and was referred to the committee on finance. The conference reports on the bills to retire Major-General J. A. Smith as colonel of cavalry, and granting the right of way to a water company in Arizona were presented and agreed to. Cullum introduced a bill abolishing the special tax on distilled spirits at places where goods were delivered by carrier to the vendee; referred. The senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The house concurrent resolution for the holiday recess was reported back from the finance committee, with an amendment restricting it to the house. It went over without action until to-morrow. Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, and after a number of amendments were adopted the senate proceeded to executive business, and soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—On motion of Spooner the house amendment to the senate bill for a public building at San Francisco, reducing the amount from $8,000,000 to $350,000 was non-concurred in and a conference ordered. The senate resumed the consideration of the tariff bill.

Voorhees made a long speech on the tariff bill, in the course of which he said the measure which the pending bill proposed for all the evils it embraced was free whisky and tobacco. As to the idea of the former being benefited by the proposed substitute, he declared it was a victim of the bunco-steerer, who was not more sure to lose or more helpless to obtain fair play than the farmer who was struggling in the meshes of Republican tariff legislation. Hawley spoke briefly on the subject, and after several amendments to the bill were rejected and referred, the reading of the bill was continued. Harris offered an amendment that no article should pay a higher rate of duty than 90 per cent ad-valorem. Action was deferred. The schedules relating to wood and wooden wares and sugar were informally passed over, bringing the consideration of the bill down to the tobacco schedule, where the bill was laid aside for the day. The senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Teller offered a resolution instructing the committee on public buildings to investigate the conduct of the office of supervising architect of the treasury during the present incumbents administration. Plumb offered a resolution, which went over, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a full statement of all purchases of goods since March 1, 1885. On motion of Freeman the action of the senate on the direct tax bill was considered and the bill referred to the finance committee. The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. On motion of Allison the duty on still wines per case of one dozen bottles was raised from $1.00 to $1.85 and increasing the duty on bottles or jugs from 5 cents to 7½ cents per pint. Vest and Vance objecting to the consideration of the cotton and wool schedules to-day, the bill went over. All private pensions bills on the calendar, ninety in number, were passed in twenty minutes. The legislative appropriation bill was received from the committee on appropriations. On motion the Stewart bill, to open abandoned military reservations in Nevada, was passed, and the senate adjourned.

Quay's Visit.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 19.—Senator Quay, John C. New, General Williams and Colonel Britton called on General Harrison this morning and were closeted with him for half an hour, when Williams and Britton concluded their call, leaving Chairman Quay and Colonel New still closeted with the president-elect. Senator Quay remained to lunch and did not return to the hotel until 2 o'clock, leaving for Washington this evening. He refused to be interviewed. One of the gentlemen comprising Senator Quay's party said the latter's visit was not of such great political importance as the public had been led to believe. Colonel Britton said that General Harrison had no suggestions to make regarding the inaugural arrangements and left the entire matter to the committee. Colonel Britton says arrangements have been made for the entertainment of 75,000 people, who will come in organized bodies.

THE RECOUNT.

Terrible Massacre of Whites by Negro Outlaws.

Depositors of the Defunct National Bank to Be Paid.

Tulare Teachers' Institute in Session—The Bakersfield Sale Not a Success.

White Men Ambushed by Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., December 17—A Picayune special from West Point, Mississippi, says: "News has reached here this morning of a tragedy enacted at the village of Wahalak, forty miles south of here on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The particulars as learned are as follows: Some weeks ago a white farmer living near the village lost his gin house and a number of bales of cotton by a fire which was evidently incendiary. Last night sufficient evidence was obtained by the officers to convict one or two negroes with whom the farmer had had trouble. The officer attempted to arrest one of the negroes, but was overcome and forcibly beaten, the negro escaping. The few white citizens in the neighborhood organized themselves not to mob, but to capture the fugitive. The county was scoured without success, and the party were proceeding to the negroes' house when a volley from fifty ambushed negroes laid every white man to the ground. Four were killed outright, eight wounded, three mortally. Aid was summoned from Meridien. Well-armed men left for the scene of the tragedy this morning."

MONTGOMERY—Advices just received state that the negroes have become alarmed at the number of reinforcements the whites have received and have retreated to the swamps, where they are fortifying themselves and making every preparation to resist all attacks. They are well supplied with arms and ammunition. The whites are also well armed and mostly with Winchester rifles and shot guns, and are determined to put a stop to all such outbreaks. The present scene of trouble is five miles from Wahallak, and reports are hard to get, but a bloody battle is expected hourly.

WAHALAK, Miss., December 19.—A report has just reached here that an armed posse overtook four negro participants in Sunday night's travesty. One resisted and was riddled with bullets; the other three were hanged to surrounding trees. The posse has sworn to run down all the negroes who fled to the hills on the night of the affray. There are at least fifteen other negroes in the hills hiding.

LATER—Three negroes have been captured and six more are hedged in so that escape seems impossible. The prisoners are at a dilapidated frame building called the "white house" ten miles from here, on the brow of one of the highest ranges of hills in the neighborhood, and are under strong guard.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The California National Bank Fails—Terry Says He Will Win in the End.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—R. P. Thomas, president of the California National bank of San Francisco, which closed its doors to-day, states that irregularities were discovered last week and C. H. Ramsden, the cashier, was immediately suspended. Ample funds are available to insure all depositors against loss. The statement of the bank's affairs made last July shows that the resources and liabilities were $634,000. R. P. Thomas and R. B. Thompson each hold 555 shares of the stock out of a total of 2000 shares. It is said that the irregularities of Cashier Ramsden are not of a criminal character, but consist principally of bad investments.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—United States Examiner Cassiday, who is now in charge of the suspended California National bank, said that from what he had been able to learn of the condition of the bank, after a hasty examination, he thought all depositors would be paid in full. A definite statement, however, will not be forthcoming for several days. Cashier Ramsden claims that when matters are straightened out it will be found that the bank had only suffered a slight impairment of its capital, and that this would be made good and the bank would be enabled to resume operations.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19. The suspended president, Thomas, of the California National bank, said to an interviewer to-day that from the outlook resulting from a partial examination of the bank's condition, he was satisfied that the bank would be able to resume operations on Monday. It was necessary that a meeting of the stockholders should be held first and this will probably take place on Saturday next.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19.—The interest in the recount of the vote of this city for certain candidates is increasing rather than diminishing. The interest centers, however, in the unofficial count being made for congressman in the Fifth congressional district. The statement that it is unofficial may be explained that on the face of the returns Clunie, D., was elected by 17 votes plurality. Phelps, R., having taken no legal steps to demand a recount with the officials who are now recording anew the vote cast for mayor, recorder and superior judge. The judge can take no official cognizance of any names on the tickets other than those for these three offices. Since the recount began, however, in the precincts forming a part of the Fifth congressional district, two men directly in the interest of Phelps have stood behind the official caller where they claim they have an excellent view of ballots as they are officially counted and removed from one pile to another. One man keeps a record of the votes for Clunie while the other keeps a tally for the ballots bearing Phelps' name. In general, the Republicans in the city hold tallies by these two men who are nearly, if not, quite correct, while the Democrats claim that these men are at too great a distance from the official callers to see ballots clearly enough to keep an accurate count, and besides both being in favor of the Republican candidates they are apt to let their political preferences influence them in recording the ballots. Latterly, a third man, has appeared in the interest of Clunie to record the unofficial recount, and he claims that Clunie, instead of losing would gain more votes than he now has on an official recount. At the close of to-day's work the Phelps men claimed he had gained 1 vote and Clunie had lost 21. These added to his net gain of 76 yesterday give him now 98 votes more than the official returns, gave him and 53 ahead of Clunie. In the recount of the vote for mayor, O'Donnell gained 6 votes to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19. Presiding Judge Finn delivered his charge to the grand jury today and called special attention to the commission of frauds in certain precincts of this city in the canvass and the returns of the votes cast at the recent election, as developed in the recount of the mayoralty vote now in progress. He cited the two precincts in particular in which forty-seven votes, which had been actually cast for O'Donnell in one precinct, and forty-one in the other, had been counted and returned for Pond and Storey. Judge Finn declared that these discrepancies were so great as to leave no doubt but that gross frauds had been perpetrated in the original canvass and the return of the vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—The San Francisco & North Pacific railway company to-day filed articles of incorporation. The company proposes to purchase the San Francisco & North Pacific railroad, the San Francisco & San Rafael railroad, Sonoma valley railroad, Cloverdale & Ukiah railroad, Marin & Napa railroad and all three branches from Point Tiburon to the present terminus in Mendocino county, and all the rolling stock and ferries connected with the lines. The capital stock is $6,000,000, of which $198,000 has been subscribed. One hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars is credited to J. M. Donahue.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18—Colonel Crocker to-day states that the directors of the Southern Pacific railroad have under consideration the payment to the state of $421,679 claimed to be due as taxes for 1888 on railroad property in this state. Colonel Crocker said that although the directors, in view of certain facts may think these taxes excessive, they are disposed to pay the full amount assessed. However, before paying these taxes, it must be ascertained how the settlement would effect the position of the company as determined by the United States courts. He thought the directors would definitely settle the matter this week.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—Regarding the recent decision of the United States supreme court, in his wife's case, Judge Terry said to-day that the decision did not affect the present litigation, and he is sure his side will be sustained when the litigation is ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—The chamber of commerce adopted a memorial to congress to-day, denouncing the aggressive action of the German government in the Samoan Islands as destructive to American interests and cruel to the American residents there. The memorial urges congress to adopt a decided policy and suggests that a course of inaction at this time in Samoan affairs would result in the same aggressive policy by Germany in regard to the Hawaiian Islands. The chamber of commerce this afternoon adopted a resolution which will be forwarded to the California delegation in protesting against the reduction in the duty on sugar, raisins and fruit, as proposed by the senate tariff bill. The committee, representing the chamber of commerce, viticultural commission, manufacturers' association and state and city boards of trade, was authorized to have charge of the collecting of the exhibits for the Paris exposition.

The Democrats Want a Rest.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Democratic senators held a caucus after the adjournment of the senate this evening and authorized Harris and Vest to propose to Morrell and Sherman, representing the Republican senators, that congress adjourn to January 9th, and to hold daily sessions beginning at 11 a. m. and continuing until at least 5:30 p. m. until the tariff bills are disposed of, and finally to vote on the bill January 30th.

A Terrible Storm.

CARLISLE, Penn., December 18.—Reports from the surrounding country and a number of towns in the Cumberland valley shows that thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed last night by one of the most disastrous rain and wind storms which ever visited this section of the country.

PORTLAND, Me., December 18. A furious blizzard is raging here. The Boston boat arriving this morning had one of the roughest trips she ever experienced.

A Large Land Suit.

STOCKTON, December 19.—Phoebe F. Johnson to-day sued the Visher and Lyons claimants for 20,000 of McLaughlin's acres of land to determine the validity of their contract with McLaughlin. The suit is in the form of a demand for $10,000 damages, resulting from her failure to rent the Moquelemos grant lands, owing to a counter claim.

Tulare Teachers' Institute.

VISALIA, December 19.—The Tulare county teachers' institute convened yesterday. Present, 126 teachers. Dr. Stratton, Professor McGrew and other prominent lecturers are present.

WAR IN EARNEST.

Waterman Disapproves the London Exhibit Bill.

The Southern California Press Association Meets at Pasadena.

Train-Wreckers Foiled—Gen. Brewster Sent to the Poorhouse—Terrible Accident Near Santa Ana.

War in Earnest.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Captain Kelly, of the steamer Saginaw, which arrived from Hayti to-day, will not make any report of Haytian affairs. The passengers state that on the morning of the 5th of November four of General Legitime's men-of-war bombarded Cape Hayti. Operations were begun by the L'Toussain and L'Ouverture, but the other men-of-war soon poured their broadsides into the elevated part of town, demolishing the frail structures. Stone buildings in the more elevated part of town withstood the fire some hours. Despite the warning, many people, especially those having sick relatives, did not leave the town. From their houses flags were flying, but they were not spared by the shot and shell. It was thought fifteen or twenty people must have been killed.

Those Southern Millionaires.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 18.—A Committee of Birmingham, Alabama, capitalists and business representatives, called on General Harrison to-day. They presented the president-elect with a memorial signed by capitalists representing $100,000,000 invested in the south, congratulating General Harrison and the country on the success of the principles which caused his election, and urging him to improve the opportunity by the appointment of southern Republicans who can command the confidence and the respect of the communities in which they live. General Harrison received them with great cordiality, but was noncommittal.

Although the committee of southern gentlemen which appeared before General Harrison to-day was stated to be non-partisan in character, it is understood they represent a well-defined movement for the founding of a new political party in the south, the leading spirits of which shall be southern manufacturers. One of the committee said to-night, "We regard the old solid south as a thing of the past. The admission of new Republican states strips the south of her former power in national politics, and we must make new alliances and bring about the settlement of the race question."

The plan is said to be a determined opposition to the "Bourbon rule," which will then be compelled to call upon the negro vote to sustain it. The new party will not antagonize the colored race, but will be organized almost entirely of white men, who expect no support to speak of from the negro at the outset. Protection and fair elections are to be the corner-stones of the new party. There are reasons for believing that the committee feel assured the project is feasible and that the new administration will not bar its progress by restoring to power the old "carpet-bag" element, or by a marked recognition of the colored Republicans of the south.

The Denver Bank Robbers.

DENVER, Colo., December 17.—J. Meiz, one of the men arrested for an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Peoples' Savings and Deposit bank on Thursday, was identified to-day by Robert Pinkerton, as Horace Horan, alias "Little Horace." He is one of the most notorious bank thieves in America. Horan's accomplice, who escaped, is known as Walter Sheridan, known in Colorado as Waller A. Stewart, another notorious bank robber. Stewart came to Denver about fifteen years ago, with nearly $100,000, and became director in one of the Denver National banks. He lost his money by fast living and speculating and left in 1877, after swindling several houses out of considerable money.

Do Not Want Utah Admitted.

SALT LAKE, December 17.—A liberal committee of Utah, representing Republicans and Democrats alike, have through their chairman, O. W. Powers, issued a strong appeal to the country to protest against the action of the Democratic congressional caucus in recently favoring the admission of Utah into the Union. The committee declares that polygamy is not dead, nor is the law supreme, and the admission of the territory would retard progress, deprecate values, perpetuate polygamy and hand the territory over to the Mormon priesthood.

Train-Wreckers Foiled.

DIXON, December 17.—A freight train running ahead of time this morning ran into an obstruction on the track near here, but no damage was done. The obstruction consisted of five whistling posts laid across the track. The Oregon express train, of which Richard Moore is conductor, was due a short time after, and it is thought the object was to wreck that train. This is the third attempt made at wrecking within a month.

The London Exhibit.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—A large number of delegates from all over the state met in the rooms of the chamber of commerce to-day to take action in regard to making an exhibition of California products in London. W. H. Mills acted as temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed, and the committee on permanent organization reported the following nominations: For permanent chairman, W. H. Mills of San Francisco; secretary, J. W. Davis of Alameda; vice-presidents, A. E. Butler of Fresno, E. W. Jones of Los Angeles, David Lubin of Sacramento; treasurer, Louis Schloss; also, one vice-president for each county and an executive committee of fifteen members. The report of the committee was adopted and the subject of placing California fruits and other products on exhibition in London was generally discussed and the project met with favor from all the speakers. Among those who spoke on the subject were David Lubin of Sacramento, M. M. Estee of Napa, A. Daw Kemell of London, Charles E. Turrill of San Diego, Professor Hilgard of the state university, John P. Irish of San Francisco and W. L. Merry of San Francisco. Mr. Estee introduced a resolution that a permanent exhibition of California products be established in London, which was adopted. Mr. Estee also introduced a resolution that the legislature be requested to make an appropriation to maintain the exhibition for two years. Mayor Workman of Los Angeles moved that the amount to be asked for be $250,000. This proposition was agreed to, and it was also determined to request Governor Waterman to make this recommendation in his message. Some opposition was expressed to the proposition of making an exhibition at the Paris exposition, but a motion was carried expressing sympathy with the objects of the Paris exposition and promising aid to the state commission. It was agreed to that the executive committee be empowered to transact all business during the adjournment of the general convention, and to see to the passage of a bill asking for $250,000 by the next legislature. Mills was named for chairman of the committee, but declined, as his business would keep him from the state during the greater portion of the time of the meeting of the legislature. An executive committee was decided upon as follows: P. B. Cornwall and William H. Mills of San Francisco, C. W. Playter of Alameda, J. B. Dejarnett of Colusa, T. E. Hughes of Fresno, Mayor Workman and J. B. Lankershim of Los Angeles, A. P. Hill of Placer, H. M. Larue and David Lubin of Sacramento, A. S. White of San Bernardino, Charles R. Turrill of San Diego, L. B. Shippee of Stockton, W. N. Cadwalder of Santa Clara, H. W. Byington of Sonoma, N. B. Chapman of Tehama and R. B. Blowers of Yolo. To this committee were afterwards added A. T. Hatch of Solano, Captain Merry of San Francisco, Professor Hilgard of Alameda and M. M. Estee of Napa. The convention indorsed the work of the state board of trade. After extending a vote of thanks to William H. Mills, for his service as chairman of the convention, adjourned to the call of the executive committee.

The Editors Meet.

PASADENA, December 19.—The meeting to organize the Southern California Press association in this city was very largely attended. Thirty-three editors are in attendance representing all the different sections. L. M. Holt, of the San Bernardino Times, was chosen president pro tem and W. L. Vail, of the Daily Star, secretary pro tem. The following committee was appointed to report at the next meeting at Los Angeles on the second Tuesday in January, in the rooms of the chamber of commerce, to consider by-laws: H. J. Vail, of the Daily Star, Pasadena; Sulpio Craig, of the Citrograph, of Redlands; W. H. Nixon, of the Press, Santa Barbara; H. E. Boothby, of the DAILY REPUBLICAN, Fresno; Warren Wilson, of the Sun, San Diego; George Rice, of the Alhambra, Alhambra; General H. Boyce, of the Tribune, Los Angeles; H. J. Osborne, of the Express, Los Angeles. The name adopted is the Editorial Association of Southern California. At 3:30 o'clock the association was taken to the Highlands of Pasadena by the Altadena railway company. A banquet was served at the Hotel Carlton in the evening. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

Train Wreckers at Work.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., December 18.—A second attempt to wreck the Texas express on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, was made this morning at Lyman station. The switch bolts had been removed and the rails spread so as to throw the train over the embankment. Fortunately for the 200 people on the train, a wild engine, running ahead, plunged through the switch. The engine was demolished and the rails torn up for a quarter of a mile. A fireman, with a broken ankle, dragged himself back for more than a mile and flagged the express train, saving it from destruction. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

A Stubborn Governor.

SACRAMENTO, December 19.—Governor Waterman has said he will not give his sanction to the bill appropriating money for the London exhibition unless the same favor is extended the Paris exhibition, which is to be held in 1889. The governor maintains that the exhibition in Paris would be fully as important as the one in London, and would do equally as much good, if not more.

A Woman Dies from Fright.

HANFORD, December 17.—The 7-year-old son of Ed Benedict was kicked by a horse in the back of the head last evening and will probably die. Mrs. Rufus Abbott, a lady 40 years of age, who lived next door and heard the outcry, and saw the boy carried into the house, was so overcome that she fell in a faint and remained unconscious until about midnight, when she died.

A Disgrace to Sonoma.

PETALUMA, December 17.—General John A. Brewster, in the early days of California deputy county clerk of Sonoma county and subsequently surveyor-general of the state, was sent last week to the county poorhouse from the town of Sonoma.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

An Italian Countess Murdered in Her Carriage.

The Democrats Contribute Money for Another Recount.

The Liabilities and Assets of the Defunct Bank—Dakota Knocking at the Door for Admission.

The Loyal Legion.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 19. — The charter members of the new Indiana Commandery Loyal Legion, met at the Bates house this evening, and with Commander-in-Chief Hayes, ex-president of the United States, presiding, the new commandery was duly created and inaugurated. Major-General Lewis Wallace of Crawfordsville was elected commander. General Harrison was among the members present. The trains this morning from Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Cincinnati brought a large number of the members of the Loyal Legion to attend the banquet to-night. About 8 o'clock they began calling in squads upon General Harrison and the spacious parlor was crowded until midnight. Ex-President Hayes, accompanied by his son, was among the first to call and was heartily received, and at General Harrison's request the ex-president remained and assisted in receiving callers for half an hour or more. The reception was entirely informal. The banquet rendered the visiting members of the Loyal Legion at the Bates house this evening by the newly-created Indiana commandery, was one of the most successful entertainments ever given here. General Lew Wallace presided and acted as toast master. General R. B. Hayes, commander-in-chief, responded to the toast of the "Loyal Legion," briefly reviewing the history of the Loyal Legion, and the principles which the order would transmit to posterity.

His Old Soldiers Will be His Escort.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 20.—It is learned that during the conference of Colonel Britton, chairman of the inauguration committee, with General Harrison yesterday, the president-elect made the request that the survivors of his old regiment of the Seventh Indiana should constitute his escort at Washington. Heretofore the federal troops have been the guard of the president-elect on inauguration day. Ex President Hayes and son called on General Harrison by appointment to-day and had a lengthy conference, and it is believed by some that General Hayes will be offered a mission abroad by the new president.

To Pay Our Ministers.

WASHINGTON, December 20. — The house committee on foreign affairs to-day finished the consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which appropriates $1,427,523. Representative Morrow was instructed by the committee to report the joint resolution making an additional appropriation of $5000 to defray the expenses of the United States at the Paris exposition, making an aggregate in the appropriation of $30,000 for this purpose.

The Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—The holiday racing season opened at the Bay District track to-day with a mile and sixteenth selling race. There were four starters. Jack Brady won, Welcome second, Kildare third, time 1:58½. In the mile handicap, four starters, Nabeau won, Allarrow second, Coloma third, time 1:48½. In the three-quarter mile race with weller weights and four starters, Gladelone won, Index second, Jack Brady third, time 1:21.

San Francisco's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The confress on the bill providing for the purchase of a site for a public building in San Francisco held a meeting to-day, the result of which was that the house confress decided to recommend that the house agree to an amendment making the appropriation $800,000.

The Liabilities of the Defunct Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—President Thomas, of the California National bank of San Francisco, which suspended last Monday, issued a statement to-day of the bank's affairs as they stood last Saturday night, showing the assets to be $718,000. Thomas claims that the liabilities will amount to the same figure.

Two Fresno County Convicts Pardoned.

SACRAMENTO, December 20.—The governor to-day granted a pardon to Sherman D. Blair, convicted of grand larceny in Fresno county in August, 1887. A pardon was also granted Walter Locke, convicted of grand larceny in Fresno county in April, 1886. The crime consisted in the killing and concealing a two-year-old heifer.

Jaffe's Daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—A change of venue to Fresno county has been granted in the suit of L. Jaffe against the estate of Sol Lowenberg. Lowenberg committed suicide the day before he was to have been married to Jaffe's daughter, and Jaffe brought suit to recover $2000 of the money he had spent in preparing for the wedding.

The Cause of Yellow Fever Found.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 20.—Dr. Reeves, an eminent micros copist, has discovered a specia of bacillers which it is believed will determine the specific germ of yellow fever.

The New Catholic University.

ROME, Italy, December 20.—A letter sent by Cardinal Gibbons and American Bishops to the pope announces that $300,000 have been collected for the new Washington university.

Another Recount.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—The Tammany society to-night determined to contribute $4000 toward the expenses of the defeated Democratic local candidates if they would institute proceedings to secure a recount.

Bounty to be Paid.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—In the senate to-day Sherman introduced a bill to pay the soldiers of the late war who were promoted while serving the bounty they would have been entitled to had they not been promoted. The same provision was made regarding soldiers discharged on account of diseases contracted.

They Are Killed as Fast as Found.

WINONA, Miss., December 20.—The guards who had charge of the negro prisoners report they escaped last night, but they do not think it worth while to attempt to find them again. Word was received to-day that several negroes concerned in the shooting were attempting to leave the country by way of Meridian and a watch will be kept.

Stanley Believed to be Alive.

LONDON, December 20.—At a meeting to-day of the council the English East Africa company concluded that Stanley arrived at Wadelai after Emin started on his march toward Lado to encounter the Maldists and that Stanley is still awaiting Emin's return. The council think that Stanley is the white traveler whom Osman Saleh says he is searching for.

"Parson" Davies' Legal Fight.

CHICAGO, December 20.—This evening "Parson" Davies secured a temporary injunction restraining the authorities from interfering with his show in which Mitchell and Kilrain were billed "to give certain exhibitions in the Del Sarte movement, physical culture and imitations of scientific sparring." The police had notified him that sparring exhibitions must cease.

Phelps Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—In Judge Finn's court to-day the ballots of the entire Forty-second assembly district and three precincts of the Forty-third were unofficially counted for congressman, with the result as announced by Mr. Phelps' friends of a gain of forty-five votes for him.

A Historic House Burned.

BOSTON, December 20.—The old Doty tavern on Blue Hill avenue, Canton, burned last night. The building was noted as the stopping place in revolutionary times. Both Washington and Lafayette dined there, and it is also said a rough draft of the Declaration of Independence was prepared there.

Dakota Knocking Loudly.

MITCHELL, Dak., December 20.—The convention of the south Dakota Democrats to-day appointed a committee to go to Washington and present their memorial urging on congress the propriety of a division and immediate admission.

A Move in the Right Direction.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Senator Hear presented a petition to-day signed by over 5000 citizens of Massachusetts praying for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the interference of any religious sect with the system of common public schools.

Cannon Wins.

SCANTON, Pa., December 20.—The second international wrestling contest between Tom Cannon of Cincinnati, champion mixed-wrestler of the word, and Antonio Peirro, the Greek, was won by the former, catch as-catch-can style.

The Exhibit Car Robbed.

SACRAMENTO, December 20.—Quinn and John Rogers, who stole a quantity of wine and olive oil from a traveling car of the state board of trade, to-day were held to answer before the grand jury in the sum of $2000.

Dynamiters at Work.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., December 20.—A dynamite bomb was thrown by some unknown person into the cupola of the Litchfield Car and Machine company's foundry this morning, tearing the cupola to pieces.

Dudley to be Whitewashed.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 20.—The federal grand jury examined a number of witnesses to-day. The impression seems to be growing that no indictment will be found in the Dudley case.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The senate to-day confirmed all the army and navy nominations except six new staff appointments. They also confirmed Thomas Burke to be chief justice of Washington territory.

The Bakersfield Sale.

BAKERSFIELD, December 19.—The sale of property was concluded to-day, with an aggregate of 200 lots and nineteen five-acre tracts, approximating $90,000.

They Will Fight.

BOSTON, December 20.—The backers of Jake Kilrain to-day decided to cover John L. Sullivan's deposit at the New York Clipper office.

An Editor Dies.

BUFFALO, December 20.—J. N. Matthews, editor and proprietor of the Buffalo Express, died this evening.

J. D. Diggs of Paris, Tennessee, arrived in this city a day or two ago on a visit to his old friend, Bruce Cavitt. He has concluded to remain, having accepted a position with L. H. Thompson, the well-known druggist. Mr. Diggs is an experienced druggist, having served many years at the prescription case.

Ed Burrell was yesterday sent to the county jail by Justice Stewart for five days on a charge of vagrancy.

Asa Ellis, internal revenue collector for this district, accompanied by his wife, are at the Grand Central.

e Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED DAILY

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

nort & Shanklin.

TERMS:

nonth, in Advance, $2.50
Months, " $1.50

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

RIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1888.

FRESNO'S BACKING.

rigation is of course the great cause above others that has wrought the wonderful change in the condition of the valley at Fresno from that of ten years ago the present time. This is a stubborn the truth of which none can gain-

But in addition to the fact that s about Fresno have been made eriously productive through the igation of water, there is still another all-powerful factor, the influence of ch cannot easily be overestimated. irrigation of large tracts of land the employment of Chinese or other tan labor to work them will not ve of any particular value when it es to building up or supporting a . But the subdivision of large areas rrigated land into small farms, upon h of which is located a family of ligent and progressive people, pro- es the broadest and most substantial ndation in the world upon which a y may be built and properly sustained. ity built amidst such surroundings is sured of having sufficient business at seasons of the year to keep up a sperous and happy feeling among its habitants, so long as the relative wth of country and city are maintained. As the country is developed and products become more numerous and luable, the city will surely respond th a larger and more energetic busi- ss transaction. Fresno is today the nder not only among strangers from e east, but of people from other parts of lifornia as well. The growth and busi- ss energy of our town has been attributed solely to irrigation, and has been published in the press of the state from skiyou to San Diego, and so generally es this idea prevail that people of her sections where irrigation has but recently been introduced, or where it s been practiced for several years past on large areas owned by one or two ons, are at a loss to know why the same rosperity for which Fresno is so widely nown does not follow the simple introduction of expensive irrigation systems lewhere. There are within a distance f seven or eight miles of this city no ss than 2000 ten, twenty or forty-acre racts upon which as many families reside and earn their living. In not a ingle instance has a case come to our nowledge where a family has failed to arn a comfortable living on one of these mall farms, while in dozens of instances he families have from year to year accumulated wealth and indulged in luxuries unknown to the average farmer who owns eighty or 160 acres of land in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska or Kansas. These small farms, like larger tracts, are comparatively worthless without irrigation, but their value in charge of a man of energy and economy, with plenty of water, can even yet only be guessed at. Enough is known to justify the statement that ten acres of Fresno irrigated land is a good living for the ordinary family, twenty acres a competency, and forty acres properly handled means wealth and affluence to the lucky owner.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.

The annual encampment of the G. A. R. for the department of California was held last February at Santa Rosa. At that time an effort was made to have the next gathering of the veterans at Fresno, but Stockton was finally selected. There was a tacit understanding, however, that the encampment of February, 1890, should be held in this city. The forthcoming encampment at Stockton will convene on the 5th of February next, and promises to be an interesting meeting of the old boys who did such grand service for their country at the time of the nation's greatest peril.

All the posts favorable to Fresno as the place for the encampment in 1890 should make it their duty to impress upon their comrades, from other sections of the state, when they meet them in Stockton, the special features of this city favorable to such a large assemblage.

Our climate, especially at that season of the year, is all that could be wished. Our hotel accommodations are simply magnificent, affording abundance of room for all comers and every comfort and luxury to be found in large cities and at very moderate rates. The visitors will find a generous welcome and will no doubt be pleased and instructed in looking at the large orchards, vineyards and the colonies in the vicinity of town. The wonderful effects of irrigation will be a revelation to hundreds of them, and Fresno will reap a rich reward in the praises the old soldiers and the throng of visiting strangers, will bestow upon our country wherever they go after leaving us. Every effort should be put forth to have the next encampment held in Fresno.

JESSE D. CARR has given $5000 to the Odd Fellows' hall association of Salinas for the purpose of furnishing a library for the reading people of that city. Would it not be a good scheme for some of our societies—the Odd Fellows for instance—to take the initiative in organizing an effort to establish a free public library in this city? Such an institution is much needed and would prove a blessing and a boon to society.

ORANGES grow fully as large and as sweet in Fresno county as in Los Angeles, or other southern counties, and in addition to this, our fruit ripens fully two weeks earlier than that grown south of the Tehachapi mountains. Here is a pointer for eastern people who desire to invest their money in orange groves.

FRESNO raisins are the finest in the market, and why? The climate of this county cannot be equaled by any artificial means, hence our raisins, with proper care in packing, must always stand at the head in the matter of size, flavor and keeping quality.

THREE hundred thousand acres will probably be sown with wheat in Fresno county the present season. Should the latter part of the season prove as favorable as it has up to date 15,000 tons of wheat will no doubt be harvested.

HOW GREAT HE HAS GROWN!

Senator Stanford is a great man. He is a wonderfully great man. He has grown so immensely great that such an office as cabinet-minister is far beneath his dignity. He scorns the idea of holding a secretaryship. He says that under no circumstances would he "become any person's secretary." He looks upon a place in the president's cabinet very much like he considers the position of one of his many employees, with a feeling akin to contempt.

He says: "I have been accustomed to work for myself too long to attempt now to work for anybody else." His words ring tall and mighty, for a man at present holding a position popularly supposed to be that of "servant of the people." "Upon what meat doth this Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great?" There was a time in the history of many men yet living in California when Leland Stanford would have not felt it a disgrace to be justice of the peace in a mining town. Major W. W. Cunningham, now holding an office in the Folsom branch prison, defeated Leland Stanford for justice of the peace in a small mining town in this state only a little over thirty years ago.

The Leland Stanford at that time was just as good a man as the Senator Stanford of today. He was not so rich—was not so puffed up with pride—was not so powerful by reason of being possessed of millions of money, but he was just as good a citizen and was quite as deserving of places of profit and trust as he is now.

But would Senator Stanford suffer in dignity, should it so come about that he should be invited to a position in General Harrison's cabinet, granting that he has grown even as great as imperious Cæsar himself? The cabinet is defined as being "a committee of ministers, or the governing council of a country," and in the United States the cabinet is composed of seven heads of departments, such as secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, etc. So important and honorable have these places been considered that some men, believed to be almost the equal of Senator Stanford, have not refused to serve their country by accepting them.

President Harrison, for instance, in March, 1841, invited Daniel Webster to the position of secretary of state, which invitation that great man did not spurn on the ground that he could not afford to "become any person's secretary," but accepted it and rendered inestimable service to his country "by his consummate diplomatic ability in the negotiation of the Ashburton treaty of August 9, 1842, which terminated in a favorable manner long-pending questions upon the impressment of seamen and the northeast boundary of the United States" and other important diplomatic negotiations.

The ability and patriotism of William H. Seward, the towering genius of Edwin M. Stanton, the lofty statesmanship of James G. Blaine, not to mention a score of other great men who have held cabinet positions, put to shame, and brand as snobbery the utterances of Leland Stanford, when he assumes to be above the office.

THE COMING MAN.

Whatever may be said—and judging from the past there is no end to the utterances yet to come—about C. C. O'Donnell, there is no denying the fact that he has a strong following in San Francisco, and quite a sprinkling of admirers throughout the state. That such a vulgar, profane demagogue as O'Donnell should receive the votes of intelligent people is a subject of serious consideration and the underlying causes for the defection from respectable candidates of the votes of thousands of well-meaning citizens, merits the closest study, to the end that those causes be speedily removed.

The outlook now is that O'Donnell is the coming man in the politics of California. As coroner of San Francisco he gave general satisfaction and as a candidate for governor two years ago he received a vote that was surprisingly large. Much of that vote came from the country where the wise politicians least expected he would show any strength. Defeated for governor the politicians declared that we should hear no more of the ignorant blatherskite O'Donnell, but when the recent canvass opened in San Francisco O'Donnell came before the people for mayor of that city.

Again he was abused and made fun of, but so greatly was he feared that just before the election a futile effort was made by the good citizens of the city to insure his defeat by the withdrawal of one or the other of the two leading candidates for that office. The election came and the scallot orator candidate for the important office of mayor received such a vote as justified him in the belief that a recount might show that he had in reality been elected.

This recount is still in progress, and shows that amazing miscounts were made with the deliberate intention of defeating the will of the people, and they were the work of men who were pursuing a systematic plan to count out not O'Donnell alone, but Republican candidates as well. The Chronicle of Sunday says:

As long as it seemed as if it was only O'Donnell who was to be sacrificed, there was some foundation for believing that Republican election officers were equally guilty with the Buckley appointees, but the result of the discoveries on Friday and yesterday leave no doubt that the Democratic election officers were acting in accordance with some concerted plan, and in obedience to orders from some authority that they all recognized. For wherever the frauds have been discovered, in every instance except in O'Donnell's case, a Republican has been the loser and a Democrat the gainer by it. If this happened in a single district, the people might well believe and hope that the villainy attempted to be perpetrated was but the wicked impulse of one or two Democrats in that particular precinct, who could not resist the temptation when calling off the ballots to falsify them when opportunity offered; that is when their Republican colleagues were not looking. But when the same thing was being done in a dozen precincts at the same time and in the same manner, and with the same effect, it leaves no doubt that the work was performed in obedience to the commands of the master spirit who rules the local Democracy.

The recount will not change the result as to mayor, but it places the man O'Donnell before the people of San Francisco, and for that matter the entire state, in a much more respectable light than his successful competitor. The frauds it has unearthed, although O'Donnell is defeated, makes him a dangerous factor in the future politics of California. The people are utterly tired of boss rule. The corrupt methods of Buckley are bearing fruit. The prominence of such an unprincipled wretch as O'Donnell is the most eloquent appeal for the overthrow of Buckleyism that could possibly come up from the masses. It is mete. It is a threat. It means that unless the blind despot is deposed by the decent element of his own party, enough good people will join the rank and file to settle O'Donnell in high position. It shows a determination for a change. The corruption of the Democratic party is forcing it too full to the front, not as a reformer, for he has none of the elements of such a character in his nature, but as a Nemesis, whom the people fondly hope will lash from power "the blind white devil" and all his corrupt following.

THE bonds of the first irrigation district formed under the Wright law have been negotiated at last. Stanislaus county has the honor of this district, and it is to the persistent efforts of the enterprising citizens of that county that the successful negotiation of these bonds are due. Now that the ice is broken we shall be greatly deceived if farmers find it very difficult to place these bonds. They are good security and capital will be forthcoming in plentiful supply.

DID it ever occur to our young men that a fortune could easily be made by going into the mountains towards the rising sun and locating and holding a timber claim? There is the timber—thousands of acres of as fine timber as ever grew—and down here is the land that will one day need, and must have, every foot of it. No need to grow old in poverty, young fellows, if you have the grit and "savvy." This is a pointer you should heed.

THE name of Hon. E. H. Tucker, as sensibly mentioned from this county, is proposed for chairman of the irrigation committee. Mr. Tucker's experience as a practical irrigator, and his previous work in the third house, entitles him to the place. The REPUBLICAN rises to second the nomination.

THE residents of towns complain of the fog, but the foxey old farmer is tickled to find fault with "rich time growin' weather." It suits him to a dot. It makes the grass and grain grow "powerful."

SEVERAL hundred acres will be set out to orange orchards along the foothills east of this city during the present winter.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Shuman returned from their visit to the north last evening.

Mrs. Cranmer is having two cottage residences erected on her lots on north N street.

Ed Erlanger, one of Lemoore's best known real estate agent, spent yesterday in this city.

A. Kennedy, the well-known vineyardist, returned from a visit to San Francisco yesterday.

The new hook and ladder truck for the fire department will arrive in this city on Saturday next.

Dr. Davison of Kingsburg spent yesterday in this city attending to an important sale of real estate.

The Union meat market moved into its new quarters last night in the Garibaldi & Olivesi brick block.

D. Joly, the butcher, has a new and handsome meat wagon built for him by the Fresno Agricultural Work.

Miss Mollie Brennan, the handsome deputy in the county clerk's office, went to Stockton yesterday on a few weeks' vacation.

Frank Parker was on yesterday sentenced to thirty days in the chaingang by Judge Harris, on a charge of petit larceny.

Dr. Robert Prather, a prominent dentist of Merced, is in the city on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. M. J. Prather.

Ex-Congressman James A. Louttit, who has been spending a few days in this city, returned to his home at Stockton yesterday.

Fifteen tramps were on yesterday sentenced to five days each in the chaingang by Justice Hill for evading fare on the railroad.

On motion of the defendant's counsel the sentence of John D. Fiske, convicted of assault, was yesterday deferred until Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Henry Watson, a farmer, on yesterday filed his petition in insolvency with the county clerk. His liabilities amount to $1502.06; assets, nothing.

Samuel J. Walton, the thieving clerk who robbed H. C. Warner, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Stewart to serve 200 days in the county jail.

James Knight alias Adams was on yesterday arraigned in department No. 2 of the superior court, on the charge of forging checks. He will plead on the 18th instant.

Miss Lulu Maupin entertained a number of young friends at the residence of her parents last evening, and the instructors steps toward forming a literary society were taken.

A runaway occurred on Front street last night, which was due entirely to the negligence of the driver. When persons leave teams untied on the streets, they must expect them to run away.

Captain Sanderman of Los Angeles is at The Hughes. The captain is president of the stock company that some months ago purchased the celebrated orange orchard of L. J. Rose, near Los Angeles.

Mrs. Frank C. Radcliff of Colusa who has been at The Hughes in attendance upon her sister, Mrs. C. B. Harton, for the past ten days, returned home yesterday, Mrs. Harton being much better.

Judge and Mrs. George A. Sourse returned Sunday from an extended trip in the east. They left here about six weeks, and visited friends at Cincinnati, Boston and elsewhere. They returned via New Orleans.

John M. Church has commenced a suit in department No. 1 of the superior court against J. M. Maloy, for foreclosure of a mortgage on real estate. Plaintiff asks judgment for $621, costs and counsel fees.

Front street is in a shameful condition. Not only is the reservation a pond of water, but drivers, to avoid chuck holes, leave in many places used the sidewalks, and the result is that walking is anything but a pleasure.

Invitations are out from the Y. M. C. A. for "a reception of farewell and of greeting in respective honor of E. A. Calkins and H. A. Detering." The reception to be held on Thursday evening, December 25th.

H. E. Boothby, formerly connected with THE REPUBLICAN, was in this city yesterday on his way to San Bernardino. Like all who live in Fresno a little while and then go away, he thinks this city the liveliest in the state.

The work of putting in the sewers in this city will be commenced on January 7th, 1889, and rapidly pushed forward to completion. The work would have been commenced this month but for the fact that the extra large pipe required for the sewers had to be made especially for this job. Work will be commenced in the suburbs first and carried on toward the center of the city, the main sewer being laid last of all.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

Glenn Building, Mariposa St.,

GUSTAV FAGERSTEEN

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public that he has opened a first-class Photographic Studio in the above building, where he is now prepared to do all kinds of photographic work, from a panel picture to a locket, in the finest style that the art is capable of. Also, a choice selection of frames, which will suit all who call. I also have with me an operator from San Francisco, who is a first-class artist and retoucher, and guarantees satisfaction to all who favor me with their patronage. Having the largest and best light in the city, I am prepared to execute work promptly and in the best manner. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Pictures finished in any style desired, and at prices to suit the times. All pictures are taken by the instantaneous process. d365kwtf

H. D. GROSS,

(Successor to Allen & Gross),

DEALER IN

Family Groceries,

CORNER E AND MONO STREETS.

Highest price paid for Butter, Eggs and Chickens. d76tf

NIGHT CAPS!

BROWN & SIEKMANN'S Medicated Cups for Inhalation of

Catarrh and Neuralgia

And all Head diseases. Cures by absorption, and is the greatest discovery of the age for the above complaints.

TRY ONE AND BE CONVINCED. PRICE $1. For sale by—

WILLIAMS & SKINKLE,

DRUGGISTS, FRESNO. wd365tf

Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the county of Fresno.

In the matter of P. H. H. Gibbs, an insolvent debtor.

P. H. H. Gibbs having filed in this court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said P. H. H. Gibbs is hereby declared to be insolvent. The sheriff of the county of Fresno is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said P. H. H. Gibbs, insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all books of account, and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvent, to him or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before M. K. Harris, Judge of the Superior Court of the county of Fresno, in open court, at the courtroom of said court, in the city and county of Fresno, on the 18th day of January, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that the order be published in the FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the county of Fresno, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered that, in the meantime, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated December 5, 1888. M. K. HARRIS, Judge of the Superior Court.

d7w16

DR. JORDAN'S

Museum of Anatomy,

751 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

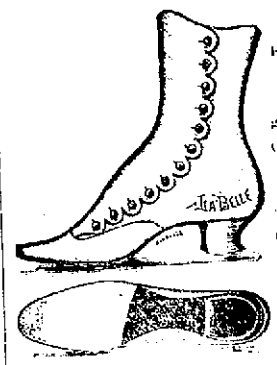
Go and learn how to avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on weaknesses and all diseases of men. Send for Book. Private office 211 Geary street, San Francisco. jy8-w

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE BARGAIN CENTER

—IS—

Jonsen & Kirk's Boot & Shoe Store



They are the LEADING SHOE-DEALERS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

They keep the largest stock, the best goods, the nobbiest styles, and they SELL CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY.

Matter of price is in skinning the cost. This they do by buying for cash and getting large discounts, and they give customers the benefit of driving bargains.

When you want the BEST FOOTWEAR for the least money, call on

JONSEN & KIRK,

140 Mariposa St., Fresno. n236&wtf

GREAT SALE

—OF—

Boots and Shoes!

On account of enlarging my store, I am selling goods cheaper than the same quality of goods can be had in San Francisco, and twenty-five per cent cheaper than were ever sold in Fresno. The following are some of the makers of Fine Boots and Shoes whose goods I handle:

P. F. Nolan & Sons of San Francisco; Burt & Mears of New York; Wright & Richards of Boston; Laird, Schober & Mitchell of Philadelphia; James A. Barrister of New Jersey; P. Cox of Rochester, N. Y., and others. My stock of Boots and Shoes is the finest and largest in Fresno City, and it will pay you to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.

T. McGOWAN,

219 Mariposa St., Bet. I and J.

d31tf

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WATCH THIS SPACE.

d81

Santa Claus' Headquarters

—AT—

THEO. W. BORCHERS.

To the People of Fresno and Vicinity: I have selected Theo. W. Borchers' store for my headquarters, where you can find a complete line of Toys, Fancy Goods, Cologne, Fancy Vases, Bisque and China Ornaments, Odor Sets, Albums, Autograph Albums, Scrapbooks, Toilet and Manicure Sets, the latest novelties in Xmas Cards, Pocketbooks, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Silver Matchboxes, Gents' Necessaries, Writing-Desks and Workboxes, Portfolios, Paper and other Brackets. A large line of Dolls, Cradles, Dolls' Buggies, Wagons, Velocipedes, Tin Toys too numerous to mention; in fact, everything to make everybody happy. Yours, truly,

SANTA CLAUS.

d1m1

Special for the Holidays!

Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES.

Handsome Parlor Clocks, DIAMONDS,

And Other Precious Stones, Jewel and Toilet Cases.

Large Stock of Elegant JEWELRY,

Solid and Extra Plated SILVERWARE,

Fruit and Cake Stands, Solid Silver Knives and Forks, Opera Glasses, Call Bells.

Having had an experience of thirty-five years, I make a specialty of fine repairing, and guarantee all work. Also manufacture jewelry.

S. KESHISHYAN,

d1m1 135 Mariposa Street, Fresno, Cal.

A. F. BAKER

Has just replaced his store at the old stand with a

Nice Lot of New Goods

of every description, to be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHOICE GROCERIES

A Specialty.

A Few Damaged Goods Almost Given Away. n8tf&wtf

REMOVAL NOTICE.

J. P. Smerdel & Co.

Have Removed to

No. 325 Mariposa St., Bet. J and K

Where they will be pleased to see all their

OLD CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.

They Carry, as Usual, a Full Line of

Choice Fruit, Confectionery, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

n21m1

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GRAINS OF TRUTH.

A Few Points Worthy Your Careful Consideration.

Ready made clothing, like all other departments of classified knowledge, has been reduced to a mathematical certainty. Measure the clothing you buy by its hours of use. By its personal and social importance to you. You live in your house three, may be four, hours a day; you live in your clothes all day. The reign of winter clothing has set in. To get it neat-fitting, stylish, substantial, ought to rank in your thoughts. There need to be no mystery about that when you come to buy. We lift all veils. Do you seek quality? Our ticket tells that. Or the price? Our ticket tells you that also. Stand off, arms akimbo if you like; take your time; criticise how style and pattern will look on you. Getting the right size is easy enough, too. We have them, and you are benefited again by knowing that our stock is clean and new. To know that your clothes will be pressed and altered if necessary is another thought. We have a tailor. Not one outside, but in our store. A gentleman who is an expert. His irons are always hot and eager for the fray. We would mention that we keep a full line of furnishing goods and hats. Also, that our youths', boys' and children's department is stocked with an elegant line of clothing, hats and underwear. Goods are continually arriving from the east. Anything new can be had of us. We lead in our line. The best dollar white shirt in the world. The only house of its kind on the coast.

IDEAL CLOTHING HOUSE

NORTH J STREET, NEAR THE POSTOFFICE.

EINSTEIN & HERBST.

n23tf

REAL ESTATE.

HARVEY & WIENER

Are offering the following

Bargains in Real Estate!

MEDWAY COLONY.

TWENTY-ACRE LOTS IN THE MEDWAY COLONY, situated five and three-quarter miles from the city of Fresno; sold in twenty or forty-acre lots, with perpetual water right. This colony is situated the nearest to the town of Fresno of any colony of unimproved land now on the market, and contains the finest body of level land to be found in the county of Fresno. TERMS: One-third cash and the balance in two equal payments, in two and three years at 10 per cent

Will sell for cash or trade for Fresno town lots a magnificent forty-acre raisin vineyard, all under fence, situated in the Washington Colony, four and three-quarter miles from the city of Fresno; 32 acres raisin vines in full bearing; 300 fruit trees on the avenue, 6 acres alfalfa, 1 acre domestic orchard; good two-and-one-half-story house, cost $3000; large barn, cost $600, corrall, pump, well, etc. Price, $15,000; terms, half cash, balance on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange for Fresno City property or lots.

Forty acres raisin vineyard, all in bearing and inclosed in a rabbit and stock-proof fence; situated five and one-quarter miles from the city of Fresno. Price, $12,000; terms, one-half cash, the balance to suit purchaser will trade for town lots or city property.

Twenty acres unimproved land to trade for town lots.

One hundred-acre vineyard, five miles from Fresno City; 72 acres raisin vines in bearing, 8 acres in orchard and alfalfa; large house, barn for ten horses, good well, etc. Price, $30,000; terms can be arranged, or will exchange for city lot or improved city property.

Twenty or forty acres in Washington Colony; sold with perpetual water right Price, $80 an acre; terms, one-half cash, and the balance in one and two years.

Forty acres of good land in Central Colony, three and a quarter miles from the city of Fresno; sold with water right. Price, $125 an acre; terms easy.

Fifteen acres of land adjoining the Belmont Addition to the city of Fresno suitable for town lots. Price, $12,000; terms, one-quarter cash, and the balance in three years at 10 per cent.

Six hundred and forty acres of very fine fruit land situated four miles from Church's ditch; sold without water right. Price, $15 an acre; terms, half cash.

Twenty acres in Fresno Colony, three-quarters of a mile from Mariposa street, in the city of Fresno; ten acres of alfalfa. Price, $5000; terms, half cash, and the balance in one and two years at 10 per cent. The owner will sell ten acres.

Twenty acres one mile from the city of Fresno; six acres of 5-year-old Muscat vines; large barn. Price, $6000; terms, half cash, balance in one and two years.

A very fine forty-acre vineyard six miles from Fresno; twenty-five acres bearing vines, balance in alfalfa. Price, $200 an acre; terms, half cash, the balance to suit.

—HOUSES.—

Commodious four-roomed house, on I and Santa Clara street, five blocks from the courthouse. Price, $1050; terms, $450 cash, and the balance by installments of $25 a month.

Four-roomed houses, now in course of construction on Belmont avenue, facing the street car line; to be sold together with two lots. Price, $1350; terms, $350 cash, and the balance by monthly installments of $25.

Several houses to rent; lots for sale on the installment plan.

Lots in Belmont Addition, near the street car line. Price, $150 and upwards.

Four lots in block 101. Price, $500 each; terms easy.

Eight lots in block 155. Price, $650 each; terms easy.

Twelve lots in block 122, facing Ventura avenue. Price, $650 each; corners, $750. Terms easy.

Lots 1 to 4, block 101. Price, $2100; terms, one-fourth cash.

Three lots in block 158. Price, $1600; terms, half cash.

Six lots in block 162, opposite the old county hospital. Price, $650 each, terms easy.

Two lots in block 135. Price, $1600; terms, half cash.

—BUSINESS PROPERTY.—

Three lots on J street. Price, $15,000; terms, half cash.

Two lots on I street. Price, $20,000; near Hughes Hotel.

Three lots on I street, including corner. Price, $20,000; terms easy.

Lots in Belmont Addition on easy terms, and small cash payment down; balance in monthly installments.

Three-story brick building on I street; income $75 a month. Price, $50,000 terms easy.

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LAND AGENTS,

Grand Central Hotel Building,

FRESNO, CAL.

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In farms, timber, grazing and school lands we have many choice tracts for sale cheap. ap7-dtf

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Capital $12,500,000.

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Real Estate and Mining Brokers,

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Real Estate on Commission.

Have now for sale some very FINE PROPERTY in and around the city of Fresno

Call and Examine our Bargains.

Correspondence Solicited. se15 tf

The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in Advance, ... $2.50
Six Months, " $1.50

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1888.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Jake Meyers of Madera arrived in this city last evening.

L. J. Maddox of Modesto is in this city on legal business.

D. S. Snodgrass, cashier of the Bank of Selma, is in this city.

J. G. James returned to this city from San Francisco yesterday.

Editor J. M. McClure, of the Madera Mercury, is at the Grand Central.

Dr. Sargent has taken a suite of rooms in the new Griffith block on J street.

Hugh Daly, one of Lemoore's prominent business men, spent yesterday in this city.

M. J. Donahoo went to San Francisco yesterday. He will return to this city on Monday next.

Mrs. L. S. Weymouth, who has been visiting friends in San Francisco, returned home Thursday evening.

Mrs. F. A. Rowell went to Visalia last evening, where she will remain a few weeks visiting with her parents.

William Yokum, a prominent landowner of Arizona, was in this city yesterday looking after his real estate interests here.

Matt Walsh dropped in to tell us yesterday that there was no dust now on the road leading from this city to the Avenue house.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Green, who have been spending the past week with friends in San Francisco, returned to this city last evening.

George W. Shine, formerly a resident of Fresno, but now of Oakland, arrived in this city yesterday on a few days' visit to his parents.

One native among our classified small "ads" yesterday morning brought twenty-four answers during the day, and it wasn't a "house to rent," either.

There will be a 600-yard race at the fair grounds this afternoon between Springwater and Washopper, the former a Fresno and the latter a Visalia horse.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. P. Wentworth of San Francisco are visiting this city for a few days. Mr. Wentworth is the editor and owner of the Resources of California.

THE REPUBLICAN is a high-license paper, and we suggest that $1000 an hour would be about the right size for the candy venders now hawking their wares about the sidewalks of the city.

Miss Emma Austin returned to this city last night after an absence of a number of months attending school at Mills seminary. She will spend her vacation of a month here before returning.

Mrs. L. H. Thompson, accompanied by her son, returned from a visit to San Francisco last evening. Master Thompson comes from Matthew's Hall, where he is attending school, and will remain until after Christmas.

The Ladies' Auxiliary will give a dinner on the day when the corner-stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building is laid. The ladies have pledged $1000 to the building fund, one-half of which they hope to realize from this dinner.

William Leland, an employ of The Hughes' kitchen, fell yesterday while carrying a bottle and cut his wrist very severly. For a time it was thought the artery of the arm had been severed, but the hemorrhage was finally controlled.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ed. Hughes, after a pleasant stay of a few weeks with friends in this city, left on this morning's early express for their home at Highland Springs. Miss Annie Ferguson, a sister of Mrs. Hughes, who accompanied the family here, will remain in Fresno.

"The World" is the cleanest and most easily comprehended of all spectacular dramas, and the scenery and mechanical effects are most wonderful and realistic, in fact, it has reached that condition of success that renders criticism superfluous.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

A. Tombs is having a temporary frame building erected on his lots at the rear of his new brick on the corner of Merced and I streets. This building he will occupy within a week or so with a stock of groceries and dry goods, pending the completion of his five two-story brick building.

Francisco Michel, one of the pioneer settlers of Lemoore, was in this city yesterday, having been subpœnaed as a witness in the celebrated land case of Clark against Heilbron et al., which is now being tried in department No. 1 of the superior court. He returned home last night.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union of the state are circulating two petitions to be presented to the next session of the legislature, one to legalize Sunday as a day of rest, and the other forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The latter request should certainly be granted.

T. H. Sagg was yesterday arrested on a complaint sworn to by C. W. Remburg, charging him with making fraudulent transfers in order to defraud his creditors. He was taken before Justice Hill and was placed under $300 bonds pending his appearance for trial. The date of the latter was not set.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Indemnity Association of California, F. E. Calkisch, agent, offers us liberal inducements for this class of insurance as can be offered by any legitimate association. It gives indemnity in case of death or accident or sickness at the small cost of $15 per year. For further information see advertisement in this issue.

C. C. Douglass, formerly day clerk of the Southern Pacific hotel, left on yesterday for a few days' visit at San Francisco. From the latter place Mr. Douglass will proceed to Santa Rosa, where he will again resume his position as day clerk for Rowell & McClure, at the Occidental hotel. Mr. Douglass is one of the persons who know how to make friends and to after wards keep them.

Fruit-growing is to become the staple industry of the great interior valleys of California. Just now a section that is attracting attention is Kern county, of which Bakersfield is naturally the center. There the lands are yet quite cheap, and their fertility has been fully demonstrated. It is likely to have two, and probably three, great railroad lines, and there seems to be no reason why it should not become a flourishing city in a few years.

Marlin Bates, a waiter at The Hughes, met with a painful accident yesterday. He was walking rapidly up the dining-room and met a waiter traveling in the opposite direction, carrying a heavily-laden tray. The two collided, and Bates received a blow from the edge of the tray which not only knocked him down, but cut a gash over his eye some two inches in length. Dr. Yancey sewed it up, and thinks the eye will not be permanently damaged, although the sight of it is temporarily paralyzed.

Justice Stewart and a jury were occupied nearly all day yesterday in hearing the case of the People against John Barker of Tollhouse, who is charged with having given one Barney Ferry a terrible thrashing at the above place not long since, and from which he is still a sufferer. The trouble arose over a water-pipe which Barker proposed to attach to a spring, which Ferry said should not be laid. Hot words ensued and the men clinched, with the result as charged. The jury were given the case at 4 o'clock p. m., but after deliberating for some time were unable to agree, standing seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

From the Daily of Sunday.

CLARK VS. HEILBRON ET AL.

Another Day Devoted to Market Value of the Ranch.

Yesterday was a quiet one in the famous case. The evidence was confined entirely to the value of the Laguna de Tache rancho in May, 1888, as claimed by the plaintiff. No forensic eloquence was indulged in, the attorneys confining themselves to formal objections and exceptions upon points already argued and ruled upon.

At the opening of court E. J. Draper was cross-examined, and the evidence given the day before was gone over. The witness stated that he obtained his knowledge of the character of the soil of the ranch while making excursions after hogs and rounding them up; had not been on the lower end of the grant since 1869; crossed the grant in 1880; had only hearsay knowledge of sales in the vicinity in 1879 and 1880. The grant was valuable either for pasture or agriculture; had no idea of the amount of swamp or over-flowed land; would not say there was not 13,000 acres of alkali land; thought there was 3000 acres of the west end the peat caught fire and burned for years; did not know the quantity of burnt land. Very little farming had been done on the grant up to 1880; had been considerable done in Mussel Slough. When counsel informed witness that no plowing had been done west of the grant house until 1881, witness stated that he was not able to state the exact time. Much of the land on the west part is covered with brush, willows and fallen timber—about six sections; think it would cost $15 an acre to clear it. Most of the good land has timber on it; could be plowed through, except where low limbs would interfere with the plowman. The logs and limbs would have to be cleared up; know that the defendants have had lawsuits to get the water back on the land from the ditch owners; do not know how much it has cost them. The hardpan is near the surface on much of it; know nothing of the overflow in 1881. Alkali land there is worth $2.50 an acre; could not put a price on the overflowed land. There is a good deal of gully land. It is worth $5 an acre. The best land was worth $25 for agriculture; for grazing $12; do not claim to know the market value of the lands in 1880. I base my estimate upon my own opinion.

William Ingram of Lemoore, next sworn for plaintiff, said: Had known the de Tachas since 1852; I live two miles from the grant; have lived there twenty years; lived on the grant from 1868 to 1881; was in the hog business, and rode all over the ranch after hogs; about 1869 leased part of the ranch and put on cattle and kept them there until 1877; I know the quality of the soil; it was adapted to farming and grazing in 1880; but little farming had been done up to that time; it produced wild grasses and timber; one-fourth the grant grew oak and willow timber; there were some heavy bodies of timber; as a whole the ranch was worth $10 an acre; the corner north of the grant is not as valuable; the difference was $4 to $5 an acre in 1880; lands south are similar to the grant; the ranch was worth in 1880 from $12.50 to $20 an acre.

Cross-examined—Removed from the grant twenty years ago. In '69 leased about one-third the grant; paid $300 a year for about 24,000 acres. It consisted of some fine land, some tule and some swamp; was worth $6. In 1880 tule land was worth $4; had none of the burnt land; that was north of summit lake. There was over 1000 and less than 5000 acres of burnt land; worth $5. On the ranch was about five sections of alkali land. The lands are spotted with alkali and hardpan near the top; don't think there is 7000 acres of it. Witness pointed out good lands outside the grant; don't know that those lands were purchased in 1878 for $2.50 per acre; pointed out alkali lands; swamp lands were worth more than hardpan and alkali lands; never made a particular examination of the land. Witness stated a number of sales made near the grant upon hearsay. No large tracts were in demand; there were a number of squatters on the grant; in the early days it was understood that there was no good title to the grant; Clark had to buy the squatters out; in the early days it was a stock country; little or no farming; it was the policy of the old settlers to discourage farming and keep out farmers; they wanted it for a stock country; I do not think Clark got the interest on $3 an acre. Don't think Lillis has made anything; taking into account the law suits and expenses he has been put to in these water fights, I think he is out $300,000 and the two counties as much more.

Henry Rhodes, now Lemoore, was sworn and said: "Live about two and a half miles from the grant; have lived there since 1865; have known the de Tache grant since May, 1865. From that time until 1869 or 1870 I had hogs and cattle on the grant; know the quality of the soil and the lands. I value one-half of the ranch at $5 and the other half at $20 an acre; that is for the 48,000 acres of the grant proper. The land north of the grant, bought on to the ranch, is probably worth $7.50. In comparison with the good lands of the grant, I would rate them as $1 to $20. The grant produced wild grasses and oak and willow timber. There was from 10,000 to 12,000 acres of timber. Swamp land south of the grant was of the same kind as the grant. The plains south are better than the plains north. The eastern half of the grant is worth $20 an acre."

Cross-examination—Know of a number of parcels of land sold in 1879 and 1880; some on the south adjoining the irrigated belt at Mussel Slough; Sutherlen Parks sold a few north of Lemoore; an irrigation ditch ran across one section; the swamp lands do not subirrigate in that locality; the plain lands do; the witness then detailed a number of sales that took place in the vicinity; the plains on the north were unsettled until along about '83 to 1885; in 1880 I was farming [illegible] near Lemoore [illegible]; retired to stock raising, [illegible] interest on $20 an acre, but would not say about the entire grant was adapted to grazing; there was about ten sections of swamp land in 1880; there was not 10,000 acres at that time; in 1885 the swamp land came nearly up to the grant house, but there was none there in 1880; I helped make a survey there in the winter of 1882. In the winter when the waters are high nearly all the west end of the grant would be overflowed. About 15,000 acres was overflowed in 1880. This was part of it covered with tules. If the tule land was all in one body there would be 7000 or 8000 acres, worth $5; 2000 or 3000 acres of burnt land, worth the same; could cross most of these lands, though there were some bog holes. There was not as much as 50,000 acres of burnt land. There was some hardpan—not as much as 10,000 acres. The north side runs to hardpan and alkali, mixed. Salt grass grows mixed with other grasses. The swamp lands can be farmed without irrigation; the plains cannot be. In 1878 and 1879 the irrigation ditches took taken the water, so that but little came down the river. If the river could be removed so as not to come to the grant at all, it would become dry as the plains, and almost worthless. It was necessary for the grant people to recover the water. Do not know how much it cost them to get it back. I did not take this into consideration in my estimate of the value, nor of irrigation works.

Alkali lands produces some feed; alkali is chiefly on the ridges. West of the grant house is a strip of alkali about half a mile wide. Witness then pointed out on the map where the alkali lands were. Did not know the title of the grant was in question in 1880, nor that it had ever been sold for $18,000. Never heard that Clark offered it for $4 an acre. Knew no one able to buy the ranch then. My estimate of value was made upon the basis of cutting the grant up into farms; not as a stock ranch.

Re-direct—There is every possible degree of alkali in this country; all the plain land is impregnated with it. Where it becomes injurious it is classified as alkali land.

Isaac Rhodes of Lemoore was next called, but was excused, as he did not have sufficient knowledge of the value of the lands.

W. L. Hodkin of Wildflower was called, and stated that he had lived at Wildflower since 1876, and farmed land near the grant; had been all over the upper end of the grant after wood; helped make the Emigrant ditch along the grant lands, and was acquainted with the soil and knew of sales in the vicinity. He valued that portion of the grant east of the grant house at from $8 to $20 an acre. About half of the land he saw was timber land; had bought cord wood there; paid $4 for oak and $2.50 for willow.

Cross-examination—Bought a quarter section near Wildflower of the railroad company in 1878; paid $8 for half of it and $10 for the rest. I had contracted for it three years before. Had a cabin, sheds, well, some ditches and 100 acres of wheat on it. Bought two quarter sections afterwards. Had an interest in the Emigrant ditch. The ditch company had a lawsuit with the defendants; beat them; were friendly. The head man of the ranch talked the matter over with witness; gave witness his views; and said he was simply trying to get what he believed was their rights; that he was going after his water. I told him to go on. I got in and helped to beat him; am ready to get in and beat him again, but am not unfriendly towards them, nor they to me. Had visited the ranch often; got driftwood and fallen timber all over the upper end of the ranch while building Emigrant ditch; got brush there to build the dam for the ditch. The ranch might have sold as much as 1000 cords of wood in 1880. Sutherland also sold wood. Threshed wheat for the ranch in 1880 and 1881; about 100 acres of grain in 1880. There was more in 1881. A great deal of the land I never saw; never saw the west part around Summit lake; do not know anything about that part of the grant; do not know that the ranch could be sold as a whole; never heard it was for sale.

The court then adjourned to next Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRESNO'S OPPORTUNITY.

A Chance to Advertise and How to Improve It.

Other towns in this valley are bending every energy to induce immigration during the present winter and coming spring. Merced had a grand auction sale last spring, inaugurated a very promising system of irrigation works, and set her peg very high in hopes of future growth and prosperity, but this is to come yet. Porterville followed suit last week, and Bakersfield will take her turn next. Fresno made the first successful and permanent move in the matter of development several years ago, and has continued at the head of the procession of enterprising interior cities ever since. But just now our people seem to be a little slack in the matter of improving the golden opportunities that are flitting by of calling the attention of a very desirable class of people to our town and surroundings. The trains passing Fresno carry hundreds of people daily who are going either to northern or to southern California. Many of these are well-to-do eastern people who are in California to escape the disagreeable weather of the northern and Atlantic states. They have an eye to business, and if they find a section of country that suits them better than their old home they will invest money now, and next season return to stay. We dare say that there are thousands of this class now in the state, and every train from the east adds to their number. Why not make an effort to induce all these people now passing Fresno to stop off and look at our city and the great stretch of fine horticultural country surrounding it? Some of our wide-awake citizens have determined to undertake a system of calling the attention of travelers to Fresno. They will endeavor to raise sufficient money to cover the expense of furnishing Fresno daily papers for free distribution on all passenger trains for a period of sixty or ninety days. These papers will be distributed before the trains reach this city, in order to give passengers an opportunity to gain some idea of the place before reaching here. We understand that the Bakersfield excursion train will stop for breakfast at this point, and will lay over here for a period of two hours. If such is the case, in addition to distributing 500 or 600 daily papers among the excursionists, let us arrange to have fifty or a hundred carriages at the depot and tender the visitors a free ride around the city for an hour. The gentlemen who have the first matter in hand should also give their attention to the latter suggestion.

RHODES WILL RIDE,

And S. S. Wright Will Man the Wheelbarrow.

The much-talked-of wheelbarrow act will take place on Mariposa street this afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp, or as soon thereafter as the principals can arrange the preliminaries, such as selecting judges, contribution box carriers, and a trustworthy assistant who will carry a can of cod liver oil with which to animate the joints or bearings of the wheelbarrow should any of them become dry or inactive because of friction. It will be remembered by all of our readers—except several thousand recently added subscribers, who have arrived in Fresno since November 8th—that this wheelbarrow act is to be performed for the purpose of settling a little difference of opinion in regard to the number of votes that would probably be cast for Cleveland or Harrison in a certain number of so-called doubtful states north of the imaginary pencil mark drawn across the continent by Messrs. Mason and Dixon—for in reality they never owned a foot hence had none to draw. But Mr. S. S. Wright (wrong in this instance) thought the American people were sufficiently attached to Mr. Cleveland's Golden club, and offered to wager a wheelbarrow ride with anyone who differed with him in this opinion, and could prove that said opinion was erroneous. Mr. J. G. Rhodes, who rode Wright four years ago, accepted the wager. Wright rode four years ago, but Rhodes says it's all right for him to ride this year. The procession will start from the courthouse plaza, will journey down one side of the street to the railroad reservation, and thence back on the other side, and during the pilgrimage a collection will be taken up for the purpose of paying for several boxes of Fresno raisins, which were ordered packed expressly for Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Thurman, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Morton. The citizens of Fresno and vicinity are invited to come out and witness the sport and to contribute their mite toward the raisin fund.

Owing to the small number of ladies present at the social last night, Mr. Brooks has determined to change the rates of admission hereafter. It seems as though the young men are rather backward about trespassing upon the leap-year prerogative of the ladies, hence there was a scarcity of the latter in attendance. On Tuesday night next no admission fee will be charged for ladies, but all gentlemen not members of the regular class will be charge 75 cents each. All ladies are invited to come and bring their best beau with them, where they have one.

From the Daily of Saturday.

FISKE'S DEFENSE.

He Swears that He Thought He Was Going to Be Shot.

The third day of the trial of the People against J. D. Fiske for murderously assaulting J. W. Short, by coming up behind him and striking him over the head with a heavy hickory club, was marked by an increase of spectators. Everyone seemed to take an interest in the matter, and all were curious to know what defense Grady would make for his client.

The first move after court was declared open was the announcement by the prosecution that they had introduced all their testimony and rested. The defense then asked that Mr. Short again take the stand for the purpose of further cross-examination. Previous to this being done Mr. Grady said he wanted to introduce papers showing that Short had commenced suit against Fiske for $25,000 damages. This fact was readily admitted by the prosecution, and further examination was denied.

Mr. Grady, attorney for the defense, then rose to make his opening statement. In making his opening statement Grady time and again went beyond the prescribed bounds, and finally District Attorney Cupper was compelled to interrupt him and ask the court to prevent the reckless attorney from making a speech to the jury before the proper time. The court admonished Grady to keep within the proper bounds, but with little effect, and Grady continued to address the jury very much as he does generally in his closing arguments. From the small portion of his talk which could properly be called the opening statement, it was gathered that the real defense would be that Fiske struck Short in self-defense. This was something of a surprise to all who knew anything of the assault.

The first witness for the defense was Mrs. Fiske, the wife of the defendant, who testified in substance as follows: She said that she, her husband and the negro went to THE REPUBLICAN office from the Democrat office, and that prior to starting Fiske gave the negro a pistol. As the trio entered THE REPUBLICAN office, she said that Carleton ran out the front door, another man hid behind the compositor's case and that Mr. Short looked up from the table where he was sitting and followed her husband's approach around the counter with his eyes. That when her husband asked Short if he was responsible for the contents of THE REPUBLICAN, Short sprang to his feet and said, "Yes, and by —— I'll do it again," his tone being very threatening. That simultaneously with the words, Short put his hand on his hip pocket and advanced toward Fiske. Short, she said, advanced some three feet toward Fiske before the latter struck him. She was positive that Fiske hit Short but once, but one of the printers struck Fiske twice, whereupon she punched the printer in the face with her parasol. Being cross-examined, the witness said she was urging Fiske to come out of the office all the time the fight was going on. She saw no pistol in Short's hands. Short jumped against her husband before the latter struck him.

Charles Henry (colored) was the next witness. He testified that he accompanied Fiske and his wife to THE REPUBLICAN office the morning the assault was made. That Fiske asked Short if he (Short) was responsible for the articles in THE REPUBLICAN. Short said "Yes." The remainder of this witness' testimony was a phonographic repetition of that given by Mrs. Fiske. Henry proved an excellent witness, in fact he was, as a lawyer not engaged in the case remarked, "too good a witness."

J. D. Fiske was the next to take the stand, and his testimony agreed in every particular with that given by his wife and his negro, but was more comprehensive. He said that he bought the club on the day of his fight with Bedford. He bought it to use as a walking stick. He had spoken to Short several times about the reports in the paper, and Short had told him that he was not responsible for all the items which appeared in the paper.

In cross-examination he said that Short had always appeared friendly to him, and he was greatly surprised that he should assault him when he came into the office. He only went to the office for the purpose of telling the editors that they must refrain from using his name in the paper. His impression was that Short put his hand in his hip pocket. Short raised his hands when he came at him. Being asked that if Short's hands were raised if he did not know that he was not going to shoot, he corrected himself and said that he was not sure whether his hands were raised or not.

In rebuttal, J. W. Short was called and asked whether or not he was armed at the time of the assault, but the court ruled that this evidence could not be given in rebuttal.

Following an adjournment of fifteen minutes, S. J. Hinds made the opening argument for the people, showing the absurdity of the testimony offered to sustain the theory of self-defense. Short had no reason to attack Fiske. The transparency of the defendant's statement that he bought the club for a walking-stick was illustrated by comparing it with the gold-headed cane usually carried by the defendant, and showing that it was hardly the sort of a stick a man of Fiske's immaculate make-up would be likely to carry for an ornament. The argument was largely devoted to freeing the minds of the jury of the matters outside the case which the defense has attempted to bring into it.

This morning at 9:30 the argument for the defense will begin, and the argument for the people will be closed by W. H. Pupper, assistant district attorney.

The Southern Pacific yardmen have again commenced the foolhardy and dangerous practice of sending a car down by the depot about train time without an engine attached. Last night a car was sent down the side track about ten minutes before train time at a rate of at least ten miles an hour. Had a little child run out of the waiting room onto the track, the man on the car would have been powerless to have stopped it, the child would have been crippled or killed and nobody would have been to blame. It is probably no use to complain about anything the Southern Pacific does, however, as the trustees seem to have no power to see it is conducted. How long has it been since the order for crossing watchmen was made? What do the trustees propose to do about the evident contempt shown for this order?

Vina parlor, No. 25, N. S. G. W., will give an invitation progressive euchre party at the parlor rooms of the Native Sons in the Masonic Temple this evening. Following the games an hour or more will be spent in dancing, after which a banquet, prepared exclusively by the Native Daughters, will be served in the banquet hall. It is the intention of Vina parlor to give one or more of these enjoyable parties in each month during the winter season.

Teachers, Attention.

The teachers of this county who are planning to attend the session of the State Teachers' association in Sacramento, December 26th, 27th and 28th, should address E. C. Atkinson, Sacramento, in order that comfortable places may be provided for them during their stay. The programme of unusual interest, and the people of Sacramento are preparing a generous welcome. The attendance promises to be large.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. William Willard and Mr. F. Kolb desire to return their thanks to the carpenters' union of Fresno, and also to their neighbors, for their many acts of kindness and sympathy during the late bereavement which they have suffered.

THE HONEST MINER.

The honorable Mr. Boles, known to fame as Black Bart, has once more turned his attention to mining. True, there is no direct evidence tending to show that he has struck it rich in the cavernous depths of a shaft, or along the gloomy windings of tunnel or drift, but a recent dispatch from his alleged loving and devoted wife, dated Hannibal, Missouri, December 15th, gives the world the restful intelligence that it is her belief that "he is engaged in mining in some secluded spot in the mountains."

A wife's belief, and especially a wife in Hannibal, Missouri, that her husband is encased in mining in some secluded spot in the mountains of California, is evidence hard to get around by the best of detectives, no matter how much they may differ in opinion as to the vocation of her husband.

The good woman says that the last letter she received from him was dated February 21st, in which he said that "if his life was spared he would be with her by Christmas at the furthurest." This goes very far towards establishing the fact that her faithful husband is mining in some secluded spot in the mountains.

Black Bart left the hospitable retreat across the bay a good many months ago, after having had a rest from his arduous duties of mining—for he was a miner before he sought the recuperative influences of San Quentin—and since buying that sanitarium he has had a peck of trouble from the detectives.

Precisely why the pestiferous detectives persist in pursuing a poor pick-and-pan person who is striving to make an honest living and go back to his wife in Hannibal, Missouri, by Christmas, if his life is spared, is one of those mysteries which may never come to light.

His mining operations are said to be all confined to the rich deposits in "the lead, ledge or lode" known as Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express box, and his noble wife pleads that fact in extenuation of any short-comings with which his humanity may be clogged withal. "Oh, sir," pleads this particular wife—this Hannibal, Missouri wife, of the chivalrous Bart—"he has some noble traits of character, and if they [the detectives] would only let him alone I know he would henceforth lead an honest life."

It has been the bane of all such honest miners as the much persecuted E. B. that the detectives will not let them alone. Whenever a drill or pick penetrates the express box held by their honest hands, the detective is sure to hear its echo and forthwith appears on the scene, and if the miner is not careful his mining operations cease for a term of years.

It is to be hoped that Black Bart will eat baked goose at Hannibal, Missouri, "by Christmas, if his life is spared," but there are those wicked enough to hope that his life will not be spared.

CARE INSURES SUCCESS.

The farmer, the orchardist and the vineyardist are no exception to the rule running through everything in life which requires close study of the business in hand to bring out the best results. For a long time the problem of a certain preventive of smut in wheat was unsolved, but by diligent study and many experiments the preventive was at last discovered. So when the scale bug made its appearance on this coast a few years ago its ravages set the orchardists to thinking and working. This parasite still holds the outposts of the fort, but it is sure to evacuate every position before the constant assaults made upon it by the indefatigable ingenuity and determination of man.

The vineyardist finds many things to employ his mind, not the least of which is devising means to thwart the evil effects of the elements and other natural causes of short crops. Among others is the fact that in years of excessive heat and dryness some varieties of vines will be sunburned, both leaves and fruit, while others will remain uninjured. The varieties hurt are in number greatly in the minority, but in quantity planted, they in this valley play a very important part. Those most injured are the Zinfandel, the three Reisling and the Burger. Those somewhat hurt are the Grenache, Folle Blanche (only injured on tight, dry soils) Flame Tokay, Black Hamburg, and on dry soils the Muscat and Rose of Peru. Many of the most valuable wine grapes, including nearly all the high types, are uninjured. So are such fine bearers as the Mataro, Carignan, Rose Chasselas, Columbar, Golden Chasselas, Charbono, Malvoisie and Petit Pinot. Among table varieties we find the Black Morocco to stand the heat best, with the Rose of Peru a good second. If the Malvoisie can be ranked as a table grape, it will be placed beside the Morocco. The Black Ferara is but slightly injured. Except on very gravelly soil the Rose of Peru is the most vigorous grower and heaviest bearer of all. The Morocco has the largest berry, and seems to be particularly adapted to this valley. It delights in rich, loamy soils. We should study closely the effect of this season upon our varieties of grapes, in order that intelligent grafting may improve our vineyards and enable us to avoid the losses of a season like the present.

RAILROAD TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Since THE REPUBLICAN began the agitation for the construction of a railroad from this city to upper Kings river, but one sentiment in regard to the enterprise has been expressed by our citizens, and that is that we need the road so badly that it must be built without unnecessary delay. The great benefits that will accrue to this city and county from the development of the country through which the road will pass; the plentiful supply of cheaper lumber the road will bring to our city; the impetus to the now comparatively neglected, but great future mining industry in the Sierra Nevada mountains adjacent to the line of the proposed road, its construction is sure to lend; the splendid health and pleasure resort that will thus be opened up, enabling the people not alone from Fresno but from the entire San Joaquin valley to flee away to the mountains during the hot days of midsummer and be at rest; and, above all, the certainty of the enterprise proving an immensely profitable investment, have all been thoroughly discussed in these columns time and again.

Without the aid of any other paper in this valley THE REPUBLICAN has made it a specialty to bring this matter before the people and has taken special pains to enlighten capitalists upon the feasibility and profitable features of the enterprise. Our efforts, given without money and without price, are appreciated by the people and have attracted the attention of capitalists of Fresno and San Francisco.

From S. K. Griffith, who has taken a deep interest in the proposition, we are enabled to lay before our readers a few facts relating to the project. Mr. Griffith is not at liberty to give to the public the full particulars respecting the progress made by the gentlemen interested in pushing forward the preliminary steps of organizing the company and securing the capital necessary to build the road, but expects to be able to furnish us with all the information next week.

Mr. Griffith went to San Francisco a few days ago to see what assistance, if any, could be secured from capitalists in that city in building the road, and he informs us that, through various sources, but chiefly through the publicity given the matter in the columns of THE REPUBLICAN, moneyed men in San Francisco were alive to the fact that the enterprise is one of great promise as a paying investment, and are decidedly anxious to put money into it.

A competent engineer was engaged and will be here next week to view out the route, immediately after which the company will be incorporated and the necessary capital subscribed. There is no doubt about the money being raised in due time to complete the road with all possible dispatch.

The permanent survey will be made at a very early date, ground broken and the road pushed to speedy completion within the next few months.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Senator Goucher of this district is just now badly mixed up in the fight between White and Vell for the presidency of the state senate. To put the matter in the light of the utterances of the San Francisco Post, a question of veracity is mixed between that journal and Mr. Christopher Buckley. Mr. Buckley made a statement the other day to a Call reporter on the subject of his opposition to Steve White and, while protesting that he did not oppose White, said: "Last evening the Post said upon the authority of Senator Goucher that I was opposing Mr. White, but that I could not hope to get more than ten votes in the caucus. You may brand that as untrue. Senator Goucher could not have made any such statement. We met late in the afternoon and had a conference respecting the matter. We each knew the other's views on the situation, and it precludes the possibility of any such statement having been made."

Now comes the Post and asserts that Senator Goucher did make the exact statement published in that journal "and what is more," says the Post, "he said it knowing what he said would be published in the Post."

It is a matter of very little concern to anybody outside of Democratic politicians who is chosen to preside over the state senate and the only thing that interests Goucher's constituents is the statement of Buckley that he and our senator "met and had a conference respecting the matter." Democrats and Republicans alike will not be particularly well pleased that the gentleman representing our interests in the state senate finds it pleasant, not to say necessary, to "meet and have a conference" with Buckley upon anything. The people would much prefer their representatives to seek light in more respectable quarters.

WAS THE SHERIFF JUSTIFIABLE

The act of the sheriff of Birmingham, Alabama, in driving back with terrible slaughter an advancing mob who vowed to take out of jail and hang a man charged with wife murder, is the subject of universal comment. Resort to mob law is only justifiable when "due process" fails to provide adequate remedy for existing evils.

It sometimes happens that the well-disposed citizens of communities find it absolutely necessary to rise up as one man and drive out the drones and criminal classes. Rarely is it necessary to override the law by overpowering the officers, breaking into the jail and executing condign punishment upon one charged with the commission of a crime, no matter how heinous it may have been nor how plain the proof that the accused was the guilty party.

A sheriff's duty to protect the life of the prisoner confided to his custody, against all illegal attempts to take it, is just as imperative as it is to execute the criminal on the day set by the court for that purpose.

The sheriff of Birmingham was beset by a large and determined mob who came armed, and as they thought, thoroughly prepared to execute the threat of trampling under foot every opposition to their murderous designs. Instead of yielding to the demands of the mob by a faint resistance, the sheriff met force with force and succeeded in driving them back, but not till many had been killed and wounded. The governor of the state has been to the scene of trouble and after a thorough investigation gives it as his opinion that the sheriff was entirely justifiable.

AS IT NOW STANDS.

The introduction of a bill in congress by Vandever, providing for the formation of a new state out of the southern half of California, did not provoke even the serious consideration of any great number of people in this state, owing to the general supposition that, even though the bill should get through congress, it would meet with certain defeat in the legislature of this state. There is positive proof, however, that Mr. Vandever knows just what he is about, and that if his bill passes congress the state of southern California will become a realization. In the first constitutional convention, in 1849, delegates from some of the southern counties of this state raised the question of division, and ten years later the legislature passed a bill by an almost unanimous vote, entitled: "An act granting the consent of the legislature of the state of California in the formation of a different government for the southern counties of this state," and this bill was approved by the governor April 18, 1850. The legislature having already granted its consent to the formation of the new state, and never having repealed or nullified that sanction, is bound to stand by it, unless it take up the matter before the Vandever bill becomes a law.

It is estimated that California will add 100,000 acres to her vineyards this winter. This means that 100,000 acres of land that has hitherto been devoted to less profitable use is forever withdrawn from other than vine-growing. "Once a vineyard, a thousand years a vineyard," is the old saying that comes verified by the history of all countries, where the vine flourishes, from remote historic times.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

On the 4th of this month Representative Stone of Kentucky introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing that the president and vice-president be chosen every fourth year by direct vote of the people. There is little danger of the passage of the resolution by the respective houses of congress and still less likelyhood of its ratification by the requisite two-thirds of the states of the union.

The choice of the president and vice-president by the electoral system, devised by the founders of our government, is one of the wisest acts of the wonderful exhibition of wisdom for quantity of any coming time by that grand body of men who cemented the states in perpetual union.

There is more or less ignorance of the exact method whereby the will of the people is recorded in our electoral system, and a brief explanation of the workings of that system is interesting and instructive.

In each state a number of electors are chosen equal to the whole number of members the state sends to both houses of congress. For instance, California is represented in congress by two senators and six representatives—eight members in all. California is therefore entitled to eight electors.

No senator, representative or person holding an office of profit or trust in the United States can serve as an elector. All the electors must be chosen in each state on the same day—that is to say on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November every fourth year. On the first Wednesday in the December next following, the constitution ordains that the electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president. It is further provided that the president and vice-president shall not both be inhabitants of the same state.

Distinct lists must be made by the electors of all persons voted for as president and vice-president and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed and directed to the president of the senate at the seat of government. The electoral college is composed of the electors of all the states. A majority of the whole number of electoral votes is necessary to elect a president and vice-president. In 1872 the whole number of electors was 366, but the census of 1880 increased the vote of the electoral college to its present number, 401. The place of meeting of the electors is at the capital of their respective states.

On the second Wednesday of February next succeeding the election, the electoral votes are opened and counted by both houses of congress which meet in the chamber of representatives. The electors, in the performance of their duty, simply cast their votes for the candidates previously nominated by their party, usually in national convention, and in no instance has an elector ever voted for other than those for whom the people by their votes had instructed him to cast his ballot, although to do so he would violate no written law.

In the event of no candidate having a majority of all the votes, which has happened on one or two occasion in our history, then the house of representatives has a right to choose either of the three persons having the highest number of votes.

Thus it will be seen that the system is well-nigh perfect, there being checks against frauds in every direction. The proposition to submit to a direct vote of the people the momentous question of choosing a president and vice-president has often been discussed, but has not and never should be seriously entertained by the people. One great objection to this method is the calamitous uncertainty that would cloud the result of every election until such time as the official count should be returned in all of the states. Another serious objection would be the dangerous and undue advantage any section of the union that chose to cast a solid vote for a particular candidate would have over other sections that divided their strength by voting two or more tickets. In this event it might so come about that the minority vote of the country would gain the ascendency.

HOW ABOUT CANADA?

Shall Canada be admitted into the union? That is the question of the day. The dream of many patriotic statesmen since the federation of the thirteen colonial states into one union has been, that the principles of human liberty guaranteed under the constitution adopted and ratified by eleven of the thirteen states in 1788, should at some period be extended to every civilized nation on earth.

That dream may or may not come to pass. Man is bound by his environments and fettered by his prejudices. The poor galley-slave comes to think, after long years of servitude, that his chains are but links that bind him to a life less laborious and distasteful than if he were at liberty and forced to provide for himself. The gloomy dungeon of solitary confinement after years of imprisonment becomes a home to the wretch immured therein from which he leaves with keenest regrets.

The victim of Russian tyranny, banished for life to the bleak and barren wastes of Siberia, comes at last to love the snow and ice and thank God that his lot is cast where seals abound and fish are plentiful. The old woman expressed a world of human sentiment if not philosophy when she said that she didn't like where she lived near so well as she did in "old Buncomb county." "Why did you move?" was asked. "Bless your soul, I didn't move. They went and cut old Buncomb county in two and I was left in the new county. It's no such a country as old Buncomb!"

So the dream of our statesmen, who looked along the pathway of coming time, when all men shall see that "the consent of the governed" should first be obtained before "governments are instituted," and hoped for universal liberty, is not likely soon to be fulfilled. At every step, where a people exercise the discretionary powers of reason, the efforts made to convince them that our system of government is superior to what they have been accustomed, has been met with prejudice inborn and hard to overcome.

Had the inhabitants of Louisiana had a "say" in the matter, we should never have acquired that vast stretch of territory comprising nearly all of the present states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, most of Kansas, and the Indian Territory. Napoleon Bonaparte, in '63, for the sum of $11,250,000, sold the little strip of land to Uncle Sam, paying no more attention to the wishes of the people then inhabiting it than if they had been so many wild animals.

In a manner not very dissimilar we acquired the territory of New Mexico, Arizona and California. The war with Mexico resulted in the purchase, and was in reality little less than so much plain by right of conquest, although some $15,000,000 was paid to Mexico for the territory.

It may therefore be almost certainly predicted that Canada will never become a part of this union by the voluntary act of her own people. England has no power to cede her territory to the United States, and Canada is not likely to voluntarily walk into our household and help do the work of a big family. Pride will prevent them: Conquest may some day force them.

The board of health and the press of Merced have at last admitted that there is one mild, isolated, non-contagious, thoroughly disinfected case of genuine smallpox in that city. Several cases have occurred in Merced during

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

J. W. SORT. J. W. SHANNAN.

Editors and Publishers.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1889

The sport of the cleaning-house 301 Sample amounted to $24 [illegible], and for the week $41,500.00.

Mrs. Mrs. J. Edward Hughes have postponed their return to Hanford Springs until some time this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McClure left on the express yesterday for Santa Rosa, where they will in the future reside.

Mr. Herbst, one of the proprietors of the Ideal clothing house, arrived in this city yesterday on a brief business trip.

Mrs. G. N. Furnish went to Modesto yesterday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Gifford, who is reported as seriously ill.

Dr. Day of Muncie, Indiana, arrived in Fresno yesterday and contemplates locating in some growing town in this county.

Mrs. M. Lauer has recently furnished a handsome story and a half residence on her lots in Orchard Hill addition, costing $1,500.

"The World Company" will give a matinee Saturday afternoon, especially intended for the school children. Don't forget it.

General T. H. Bell, receiver of the United States land office at Visalia, arrived in this city yesterday on a short visit to relatives.

Dixon L. Phillips, one of the local lights of Hanford, came up to the city last night to visit friends and transact business next week.

Colonel William Forsyth started last night over the southern route on his trip to the east and to Europe. He will return about August next.

The charge against William Ockenden of Toll House, for selling liquors on election day, was yesterday dismissed by Justice Hill for want of evidence.

J. F. McDonald leaves on this morning's express for San Francisco, where he will remain for a few days on an important sale of land in this county.

F. V. Dewey, editor of the Traver Advocate, and wife, were in the city yesterday. They were accompanied by Miss Stella McBee and J. G. McBee, of Traver.

George Willis, for stealing an India-rubber coat from Louis Einstein & Co.'s store, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Stewart to thirty days in the county jail.

David S. Trowbridge, late of Ohio, arrived at Fresno recently with his family, and yesterday purchased a twenty-acre tract near Fowler and intends to locate permanently.

The funeral of William Wilhard will take place this morning from Williams' undertaking parlors, at 10 o'clock. The services will be conducted under the auspices of the Carpenters' union.

Miss Nellie Anton, daughter of C. B. Anton, of this city, leaves to-night for Carson City, where she will wed Mr. Thomas Coyle. They will reside in Bridgeport, Mono county, hereafter.

Several real estate men have promised to be on hand with their teams Monday morning at 8 o'clock to give the excursionists a free ride about the city, provided the train stops long enough. Everyone who has a spare vehicle should use it in a like manner.

Professor Brooks is meeting with gratifying success with his children's dancing class. On yesterday afternoon the largest class that has yet attended these lessons met at the armory, where the instructions are given. The next lesson will be given on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Again we call attention to the Bakersfield auction sale advertised in another column. The special train leaves at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, accompanied by the Expositor band. Round-trip tickets, good to return on any regular train up to and including Thursday, only $2.50.

George W. Stone has brought three carloads of fine horses here from Alameda and Napa counties, which will be sold at auction some time in the near future. A full description of the stock will be given in these columns, together with date and particulars of sale before it occurs. Look out for full particulars.

Mr. Orrell A. Cole, the young man who lost his leg a few months since by accident in operating a combined harvester, was yesterday the recipient of a present from his brother, C. M. Cole, of Dry Creek, in the shape of an elegant $350 gold watch and chain. Mr. Cole was at work on his brother's farm at the time of the unfortunate accident.

Burch Bell started in yesterday at work in the county recorder's office. From this time until the first Monday in January he will devote his time to learning the intricacies of the office. What changes that will be made regarding the deputyships has not yet leaked out, but it is whispered that there is one on the outside that does know, and that when the proper time comes heads will fall thick and fast.

Charles Fraser and A. D. Barling returned from Visalia this morning, where they had been subpœnaed in the case of the People vs. S. S. Hildebrand, alias M. O. Preston. This is the case noted heretofore when Hildebrand sent purloined bullion to San Francisco through Wells, Fargo & Co. of this city, under a fictitious name, as stated some days ago in THE REPUBLICAN. The prisoner was held to answer to the superior court.

Daniel C. Ingram filed his petition in insolvency with the county clerk yesterday. His liabilities amount to $31,583, and are as follows: Madera Flume & Trading company, $20,856.80; Gutmarten & Doyle $150, J. F. Rooney $850, James Curtis $50, Prewett & Fewell $22.20, John Davis $15, James Harmon $17, John Krohn $26, Edward Haden $27.16, James Marris $100.75, Yo Chung & Co. $190, A. Wright $55. Assets none.

The footrace yesterday on the fair grounds excited considerable attention. After the race was over the backers of the different parties came to town, the winners happy and the losers kicking. Some of the parties, full of opinions and other juices, met on Mariposa street last evening, and, after expressing their views in language, resorted to fisks, when the constabulary aurora borealis collared the irate backers of the spinners, and peace reigned again.

John Todd, alias John Cuns, a cook employed in Ratto's restaurant, became involved in a quarrel with one of the waiters in the restaurant yesterday over the character of the work executed by the waiter. Hot words ensued, and finally the men closed in on each other, resulting in the waiter having his eyes nearly punched out, besides being badly punished about the face and body. Todd was arrested later in the day on a charge of assault and brought up before Justice Stewart, but owing to the latter being pressed with business the hearing of the case was postponed until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Samuel J. Walton, the penitating clerk who was arrested on Thursday last on complaint of H. C. Warner, on a charge of stealing goods from his store, was yesterday brought up for trial before Justice Stewart. The charge of grand larceny, by consent of the attorneys, was reduced to petit larceny, to which Walton pleaded guilty on four charges. Sentence was reserved until to-morrow morning, but it was hinted that the sentence would be ninety days on each charge, making a total of 360 days, which, if such a punishment is meted out, Walton will have to serve in the county jail. All efforts to have the defendant divulge the hiding place of the missing diamonds proved futile, Walton claiming to have no knowledge whatever of them.

From the Daily of Sunday.

THE QUEEN CITY.

Fresno the Business Center of This Valley.

TWELVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS

But Room Enough for Ten Times as Many More Without Overcrowding.

Fresno has been aptly termed the "Queen City of the Valley," and is, all in all, one of the first cities on the Pacific coast. Few if any of her close or distant neighbors enjoy the present rapid growth, the same brilliant outlook for the future, or equal natural resources awaiting fuller development. Fresno is the great commercial center of the San Joaquin valley. The city dates from 1872, at which time the Southern Pacific railroad reached this point. It made little headway, however, until 1880, since which time it has grown from a mere village to a rustling city of nearly 12,000 inhabitants. This remarkable growth is mainly due to the rapid development of the vast and wonderfully productive region that surrounds the city. Where all was a level stretch of valley grazing land a few years ago, now are miles upon miles of orchard and vineyard, small colony farms or well-tilled farming land.

Beside the Southern Pacific main line, there is a branch railroad leading eastward from the city, and which skirts the foothills of Tulare and Kern counties. There is every indication that another main line of road will be built through here within the next few months, the surveyors now being engaged in locating the line of road from Stockton to Fresno. Numerous stage lines connect Fresno with the mining region of the Sierra, the lumber region and all the important points in the county not accessible by rail.

The city is regularly laid out, and about four sections of land are comprised in the town lots within the city limits, while numerous additions not within the corporate limits of the city embrace fully as large a territory, which is more or less thickly settled, and much of which is connected with the business center by street car lines. One of the features of the city is a park of about twelve acres, near the center of which is the county courthouse, a highly ornamental building, which cost over $70,000. The main drawbacks to the city at present are: First—A lack of public school room. The city board of education are now considering plans and specifications for two new school buildings, sites for which have already been selected and purchased, and for the erection of which $75,000 has been appropriated. Second—Lack of a proper sewerage and drainage system. The city council have provided for a system of sewers, and a contract has been let for the sewering of the greater portion of the city. The contract specifies that the work of construction shall commence January 7, 1889, and shall be prosecuted diligently until the date of completion, which shall not be later than September 1, 1889. It will therefore be seen that two of our most pressing needs are already provided for. But there is another matter, more apparent to the visitor than either of the above, but which is also easily explained, or rather, which needs no explanation when one is familiar with all the circumstances which bear upon the case, and that is the deplorable condition of our streets and sidewalks. Our city government is new. The growth of our town has been too rapid for the staid members of the city government to keep up with. They have provided an efficient fire department, have erected a very creditable city hall, provided for public school grounds and buildings, for a system of sewers, and have graded some of our streets. Several of our main business streets have been so blockaded with brick, mortar, lumber and other building materials that it was worse than useless to attempt their improvement until the buildings were completed. Once again, until the sewers are completed there is little use for paving and guttering our streets, or laying concrete or petent stone walks. Immediately after the work on sewers is completed, street work will be taken up and pushed with vigor.

Fresno has some of the finest public buildings and private business blocks to be found anywhere in California. Her best hotels are strictly first-class, while those who wish modest quarters at low rates can also be accommodated. The city has two good daily newspapers, THE REPUBLICAN, published in the morning, and the Expositor in the evening. There are also four weekly papers published in the city. There are gas and electric light works, one complete roller-process flouring mill, two immense planing mills, five banks with assets aggregating $2,000,000, two fruit and raisin packing houses which employ 1000 hands during the drying and packing season, an ice factory, soap works, a United States bonded warehouse now building, two theaters, two companies of state militia, more than a dozen fraternal societies, ten church organizations, eight churches and another one building. The Y. M. C. A. have also begun the erection of a $25,000 building. The board of trade is an active and energetic body, which will soon be supplemented with a chamber of commerce, and the whole city is permeated with a spirit and appearance of enterprise and progress. The city has solid merit, and offers the greatest attractions to homeseekers and capitalists.

The region about Fresno is a remarkable one for fertility and productiveness, and although its present wealth and its annual productions are very great it is yet in its infancy. Fresno county extends across the center of the great San Joaquin valley, reaching from the summit of the Sierra Nevada to the summit of the Coast Range mountains. It is larger than Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined, containing 5,000,000 acres of land, and about 40,000 inhabitants. The valley land, about 1,200,000 acres, will produce in profusion any cereal or fruit known to temperate or semi-tropic climates. Irrigation is needed here for any kind of crops except small grain, but nowhere else in the state is the water supply so abundant or so cheap. The rivers are so located that their waters may easily be conducted over the valley, and the largest system of irrigation in the United States is already in successful operation here.

The range of products is almost unlimited, and diversity of crops is a general feature of farming. All the deciduous fruits grown elsewhere on the Pacific coast do well here. Some crop is continually ripening, and the income is almost constant. Oranges and lemons do well, especially in the Sierra foothills, and many small orchards are already in profitable bearing. It is for raisins that Fresno county is most noted. Nowhere in the world are finer raisins produced, and in eastern markets they successfully compete with the finest grades imported from Spain. This season the first direct shipment, consisting of 60,000 pounds, was sent to the London market, and the fruit brought the highest price of any raisins sold there the present season. There are at present less than 10,000 acres of bearing raisin-grape vines in the county, but in 1887 the output of raisins was 350,000 twenty-pound boxes, and this season 450,000 boxes, or about one-half of the total crop of the state. The art of curing and packing has been thoroughly learned. Three-year-old vines produce about three tons of grapes per acre, and add about one ton to this yield per year until they are eight years of age, at which time a yield of from $200 to $300 may reasonably be expected. Wine grapes also are an important feature in the horticultural productions of our county. Apricots, prunes, nectarines, figs, pears and berries are sure and profitable crops. Mulberry trees thrive with luxuriance, and silk culture is assuming considerable promise. Grain farming continues to be one of the leading industries, 2,500,000 bushels being an average crop for the county. The climate of Fresno is superb, winter weather averaging about 45 degrees and summer about 70 degrees above zero. And the foregoing is a brief summary of why Fresno is and must continue to be the best town in interior California.

JUDGE STEWART CAXED.

Fresno Typographical Union Makes Its First Row in Court.

Ever since its organization Fresno Typographical Union, No. 141, has held its meetings in Justice Stewart's office, and has never been charged any rent for the use of the room. The members of the union, feeling very grateful for the favor, determined to present him with some token of their appreciation of his many favors. After due consultation a gold-headed cane was decided upon, and the proper committee appointed to procure the same and have it appropriately engraved, and it must be said that the committee did their work most excellently.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock the reps marched into Judge Stewart's office in a body. As they filed in a look of surprise spread over the Judge's pleasant face, for he evidently could not conceive of any reason why the union should convene during business hours.

The assembled prints were called to order, and J. K. Stansbury introduced Colonel Roust, who proceeded to make the presentation speech. In the course of his remarks he said:

JUDGE STEWART: On behalf of Fresno Typographical Union, No. 141, it is with great pleasure that I address you on this occasion. The object of my address will appear later on. It is fitting and proper that this union, in its individual capacity and as a body, should show its appreciation of the many favors received at your hands. In this connection I would read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the union:

WHEREAS, Judge Stewart has kindly allowed this union the privilege of holding its meetings in his courtroom during the past year, and has extended various and many other courtesies to it and its members, therefore, be it

Resolved, By Fresno Typographical Union, No. 141, in meeting assembled on this 21 day of December, 1888, in addition to this slight token of esteem presented by this union, that our most hearty thanks are due him for his many courtesies, and that he and his kindness will long be held in remembrance by us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes of this union, and also that a copy be furnished to Judge Stewart.

In addition to this I desire, as a representative of the union, to say that it is very fitting for us, as printers, to make this presentation to you, as a representative of the law. We claim that we are fit companions for the law and the church. We are the harbingers of civilization. We go to the frontier and open up the way for future prosperity. We print your school books, your college books, your law books. We enter into all branches of education, from the primary to the highest grades. Therefore, we, as printers, come before you, as a representative of the law, claiming equality. I now desire, on behalf of this union, to present you with this cane, as a slight token of our appreciation for your many favors to us. And in the declining days of your life may it prove a support to your enfeebled steps.

Judge Stewart arose, and with a voice trembling with emotion, said:

GENTLEMEN: To tell you that I am surprised but feebly expresses it. I did not think that I had done anything more than you, as a union, deserve. I have always felt very kindly toward you all, individually and as a union. I desire to thank you most heartily for this beautiful gift. I shall always remember you and this most pleasant occasion. I have always been glad to aid you and to aid the union in its work. Wherever I may go, I shall ever keep this beautiful cane in remembrance of Fresno Typographical Union."

The large gold head on the cane was handsomely carved, and inscribed as follows: "F. T. U., 141, to Judge Stewart, Fresno City, Cal."

MORE PACKING-HOUSES.

Another Large Establishment to Be Erected in Fresno.

Yesterday afternoon a REPUBLICAN reporter met a San Francisco capitalist on the streets and after a few casual remarks, he said: "Do you know that Fresno is the best country in the union?" The reporter ventured the suggestion that he did not, as he had only been over twenty-nine of the states and territories thereof, and could not speak for the odd few he had not visited, but that so far as he had gone he thought Fresno the next thing to Eden before the fall. The San Franciscan then stated that he was not given to highly-colored views of matters terrestrial, but looked upon them from the unpoetic view of dollars and cents. He had a little interest in Fresno and a great deal elsewhere in California, but saw in the immediate future of this city a view of grandeur and greatness. He also stated that a number of gentlemen of means in San Francisco had organized a business adventure, and that next year a large packing-house would be erected in one of the colonies in the immediate vicinity of Fresno, with large capacity, and would be in for the next year's fruit crop.

The exact location of this packing-house will be known before many days. The parties back of it are men of means and will go into the work with the view of a permanent business. Examination of the county records shows that they have already secured ample lands upon which to conduct the business. They have the fund subscribed to carry out the project, and, as there is ample room for all, they will have all they can do, and will add to the prosperity of Fresno by the introduction of foreign capital. A few years ago it was difficult to induce foreign capital to back up Fresno; now capital is crowding into the field, anxious to get a finger in the pie. This shows that Fresno is not a boom country, but one that capital is now not afraid to take hold of, with a strong grip.

At the last regular meeting of Atlanta post, G. A. R., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Post commander, Ernst Banta; senior vice-commander, F. Harmon; junior vice-commander, W. N. Bishop; quartermaster, W. Hill; chaplain, D. O. Kelly; officer of the day, H. Banta; officer of the guard, A. W. Caulkins. For delegates to the Stockton encampment, C. L. Walter, Frank Shulte; alternates, M. J. Donahoo, Marion Ferrell. Atlanta possesses to be largely represented at the state encampment which meets at Stockton on the 5th of March next, and will, if possible, secure the next encampment here.

Mr. S. N. Straube and family returned yesterday from a visit of two months with friends in Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado. They had a very pleasant visit, but are glad to get back to California and escape the discomforts of an eastern winter.

From the Daily of Sunday

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An Organization of Fresno Business Men.

ANOTHER FINE PUBLIC BUILDING.

Onward, Upward, and Yet Higher, With Never a Glance to the Rear.

Fresno people are certainly wide-awake and full of new and feasible enterprises. Our city already boasts of a fine courthouse, an imposing city hall, a Masonic Temple, and the Odd Fellows and the Young Men's Christian Association have chosen sites and are at work on elegant and costly structures. Two costly public school buildings are also on the list. Also a new $20,000 church and a $10,000 United States bonded warehouse. Not content with all these, there is another scheme well under way, the consummation of which will give Fresno a Chamber of Commerce, with one of the most elaborate structures in the city. S. Mankins, J. W. Conger and W. M. Hughes have the matter in hand and will be ready to enroll subscribers to the undertaking to-morrow. The following articles of agreement set forth the aims of the corporation quite fully, and we believe that THE REPUBLICAN can announce in its Tuesday's issue that the undertaking has proven a success:

CORPORATION AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS: It is contemplated that a corporation shall be formed in Fresno city for the purpose of erecting a suitable building and providing suitable rooms in the second story thereof for the use of a Chamber of Commerce of Fresno city.

Now, in case said corporation shall be effected, and such building erected and suitable rooms provided for said purpose, we agree to form ourselves into an association, to be called the "Chamber of Commerce of the City of Fresno," and to lease said suitable rooms at the annual rental of $1 per year, and fix the same up in proper shape for use as a Chamber of Commerce for the city of Fresno.

And to that end we agree to pay a membership fee of at least $10 per year to said association for the purpose of providing a fund of at least $1000 annually—said $1000 to be used in advertising the resources and furthering the best interests of said Fresno city.

In case said corporation shall not be formed and said building erected and suitable rooms provided; and in case the amount obtained as annual subscriptions hereto shall not amount to said sum of $1000, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

FISKE GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

But Not With a Deadly Weapon—The Jury So Finds.

Judge Harris' courtroom was again crowded with spectators yesterday, the fourth and last day of the trial of John D. Fiske for assault to murder J. W. Short, of this paper. The forenoon was taken up by the arguments of the counsel for the defense, which was opened by D. M. Seaton. Mr. Seaton made a lurid oration, devoted almost entirely to denunciation of the press, filled from first to last with fiery invectives and illustrations horrible to contemplate. He thought Fiske was crazy. If he had not been he would have taken a gatling-gun long ago and have blown the editorial fiend into the most remote depths of the infernal regions. This was the line of argument followed.

W. D. Grady made one of his characteristic arguments. He, too, disliked newspapers. They had abused him for fifteen years, and he hated them worse than the devil hates holy water. He didn't think THE REPUBLICAN was worse than other papers, or its editor worse than other editors, but they were all utterly and irredeemably bad. Fiske was a miserable coward, and hence everybody wanted to take a kick at him. He had finally imbibed courage enough from some source to tackle an editor, but had shown little sense in taking a club instead of a gun. Grady varied his denunciations of newspapers a little and rehearsed the testimony of the witness in regard to the "hip-pocket movement" and the self-defense theory. He harangued the jury until the adjournment hour.

At 1:30 the case was again called and the jury was addressed for the People by W. D. Tupper, deputy district attorney. Mr. Tupper called the attention of the jury to the fact that nearly the entire line of the defense had been taken up in bringing matters before them which had no real bearing on the case. The publication of newspaper articles could only be considered as showing the prejudice of the prosecuting witness, and constituted no defense for the crime. The testimony offered to prove self-defense was very thoroughly exposed. The defendant testified that the prosecuting witness sprang towards him with his hand in his hip pocket, ready to shoot, as he believed. Any man of common sense knew that if a man was going to shoot another who was near him he would not spring towards him, but would step back while in the act of drawing his weapon. The defendant also testified that the prosecuting witness extended his hands toward him when he struck him with his club. The defendant claimed that he went into the office where the assault was committed because of a defamatory item which appeared in the paper, and yet in the papers which were published immediately after the assault there were published denunciations ten times stronger, and the defendant had commenced no action for libel, which was his legal remedy if the articles were false, nor had he in any manner sought redress. Mr. Tupper's argument occupied nearly two hours.

After the usual instructions from the court, the case went to the jury, which came in after a few ballots, having agreed on a verdict of assault.

While the verdict will not, so far as we can judge public sentiment, meet its expectations, it finds squarely against the testimony of the defense and shows that the jury believed the hip-pocket movement theory, as it was, a pure fabrication, and it also finds against the argument of counsel that an editor must either crawl at every scoundrel's feet, or submit himself to be thrashed, clubbed or shot with a gatlinggun, and denied the protection accorded to all other human beings. With the exception that the weapon used is not found to be a deadly one, the assault stands forth as vicious and cowardly as it was claimed by the prosecution to be. The full penalty of the verdict is ninety days in the county jail and a fine of $500.

THE NATIVE DAUGHTERS.

The First of a Series of Receptions Given Last Night.

Although Vina parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, is a comparatively young parlor, it has, nevertheless, been of untold benefit to the Native Sons of Fresno. Not content to rest upon their already well-earned laurels, the Native Daughters have for some time past been trying to formulate some plan whereby their parlor might be a constant source of help to the Native Sons. The result of these deliberations was that a series of socials or receptions, to be given once or twice a month were decided upon, and the first of the series was given in the lodge room of the Native Sons last night. Over fifty couples were in attendance, and in every particular the reception was a marked success. The chief amusement of the evening was progressive euchre, and it took ten large tables to accommodate the players. In addition to the ordinary incentive, which every euchre player has to win, there were four handsome and costly prizes to be contended for, namely a royal prize for the best lady player, a booby prize for the poorest lady player, and a prize each for the best and poorest gentleman players. It was after 11 o'clock before the contest was ended, and it was then found that the royal ladies' prize, a most beautiful saddle-bag fidy, had been won by Miss Minnie Thorne, while Miss Marion White captured the ladies' booby prize, which consisted of an ornamental hand-painted shovel. Of the gentlemen, Judge Stewart won the first prize, a costly silk muffler, and C. Roscoe was awarded the booby prize—a dressed pumpkin. Following the awarding of the prizes the guests assembled in the banqueting-hall, where they found awaiting them a magnificent spread of viands provided by the thoughtful Native Daughters. The feast was a royal one, and enjoyed only as native sons and daughters can enjoy themselves when they start in. It was after midnight; yes, it was an hour after midnight, when the guests dispersed and the Native Daughters' first social was brought to a successful close.

TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

A Bit of a Row Between Fiske and W. H. Dwyer.

W. H. Dwyer, one of the reporters on the Expositor, was walking along Mariposa street yesterday evening shortly after the jury had declared J. D. Fiske guilty of an assault, and as the newspaper man passed the mouth of the alley which runs behind the Grand Central hotel, he met Fiske. Said Dwyer, somewhat sarcastically, "I'm sorry, Mr. Fiske, you were convicted."

Fiske at once became angry and said something about Dwyer being a chronic liar, referring to the latter's testimony in the case. Dwyer said: "What's that. Do you say that I am a liar?"

"Yes, you are," said Fiske. Hardly had the answer been spoken, when Dwyer made a jump for Fiske, snatched the omnipresent cane out of his hands, and then the scrimmage made an effort to pull off his coat in order to get into good fighting trim. Fiske didn't wait for further hostilities, but disappeared down the alleyway and into the back entrance of his house. After Fiske and Dwyer had abused one another for a minute or two, the latter during the former's retreat and meet him, Fiske refused to do so, but his wife persuaded him not to, and hence there was no bloodshed.

Marriage.

At the Baptist parsonage in this city, December 15, 1888, Mr. Fred Phillip and Miss Ida Brown were united in marriage, Rev. J. C. Jordan officiating. The bride and groom both reside in this city, where in the future they expect to make their home and fortune. May their expectations be realized, is the wish of many friends.

HER DREAM CAME TRUE.

A Woman Who Lost a Gold Piece Finds it in a Strange Manner.

A special from Ansonia, Conn., to the Pittsburg Dispatch says: You cannot convince Mrs. James Burr of Monroe that there is no truth in dreams. Last week she visited a store at Shelton depot to do some trading. She had in her purse a $10 gold piece, but she did not take it out, as she had other money. On arriving home the gold piece was missing, and the loss worried her greatly. That night she had a dream, in which she saw the interior of the grocery pictured plainly. In one corner stood an open box of oranges, and this seemed to attract her gaze especially.

The dream made a deep impression on Mrs. Burr's mind, though her family laughed at her about it. She harnessed her horse after breakfast and drove to the store. There she told of the loss of her money, but it had not been seen. She repeated her dream to the storekeeper, and asked him to look in the orange box. He very kindly took out the fruit, and there, down in one corner, lay the missing coin. Mrs. Burr then remembered that she had examined the oranges and probably had the open purse in her hand at the time.

Steps are being taken by San Francisco parties, represented by John Rosenfeld & Sons, to bond the property of the Vancouver Coal company at Nanaimo.

The Expositor band will go to Bakersfield with the excursion to-morrow, and will give a dance at that place Tuesday evening.

Buggies, surries, phætons and other wheeled vehicles at the Fresno agricultural works at San Francisco prices. d-tf

There are 167 patients in the Nevada insane asylum.

From the Daily of Sunday.

COAST ITEMS.

Brief Notes From Pacific States and Territories.

A Baptist church is to be built at Puyallup, Washington territory, that will cost $5000.

The public schools of Napa will close on Friday for the holiday vacation.

The Los Angeles Herald says that sixty car loads of cattle are received there each week.

W. R. Nutter has been elected city attorney of Stockton, vice J. E. Budd, resigned.

Yavapai county, Arizona, is infested with rabbits, and the farmers want them exterminated.

H. E. Lovett of Chico killed a large wildcat last Saturday near town. He was paid $2.50 for the scalp.

San Bernardino county saloonists will in the future pay a license of $600 a year in the city and $400 a year outside of the city.

Mrs. Mary B. Garland, widow of Enoch Garland, a pioneer lady of Cottonwood, died in that town of cancer, aged 58 years.

Mrs. Katherina Lepesh, whose husband died in San Jose, last February, despondent from brooding over his loss, committed suicide in San José on Wednesday.

Oregon has been successful in filling its forests with Japanese pheasants, and now the Arizona Gun club of Tucson is going to introduce the birds into that territory.

Hon. P. W. Keyser, superior judge of Yuba and Sutter counties, is quite ill in Sacramento from neuralgia of the stomach.

The Portland Oregonian says: Eugene City has developed thirteen cases of scarlet fever, during a week's time, in a light form.

Editor Mark Atkins of the Solid Muldoon of Ouray, Colo., was married last week to Nina Jackson, the richest girl in the territory.

Last Monday thirty-three fine Percheron stallions from St. Louis passed through Reno. They are owned by a Lake county farmer.

C. A. Gillingham, a pioneer of Stockton, died last Monday, aged 75. For many years he was connected with the Hudson Bay company.

Ninety tons of ore from the Monarch mine, Kootenay, B. C., was shipped to Vancouver last week for treatment. The yield was $3000.

Among the recent arrivals at Albuquerque was an Arabian boy, John Joseph, who is in search of his father, who was last seen in that town.

The Prescott Courier says: "Hassayampa placer miners are sending in parcels of beautiful gold. We have seen some very heavy pieces."

The directors of the Stockton insane asylum deny the statement that the patients sent to Agnews were covered with filth and vermin.

Last Wednesday night an Indian woman at Nanaimo, B. C., got drunk and fell into a fire. Both feet were burned to a crisp, yet the woman will recover.

A recent number of the Alaskan says that some Indians found a vein of anthracite coal on a creek that runs into St. John's bay, twenty miles north of Sitka.

In 1851 Joseph Stephens settled near Booneville, Missouri. He raised a large family, and the Woodland Democrat says that 218 of his descendents are now living in California.

The soft-shell French walnut is said to be one of the most valuable trees for planting in the foothills. A seven-year-old tree will bear 100 pounds of nuts, valued at 20 cents a pound.

It is possible that 10,000 acres of land near Gilroy will be planted in sugar beets the coming season. The planters hope to induce Claus Spreckels to build a sugar mill there.

Mrs. Logarbo, the mother of Delle Lorenzo, who was murdered by her stepfather in San Jose on Wednesday, has had twelve children, not one of whom is alive. The murdered girl was a mother before she was fifteen years of age.

Three patients confined in the California Hospital for Chronic Insane at Agnews have been released, being pronounced sane. These names are J. B. Forch of Siskiyou, Nellie Ryan alias Flora Howard of Los Angeles and Louis Battiatti of Stockton.

Charles Parker, who was recently released from Solano county jail, where he had been confined for a crime just after having been released from the state prison, stabbed Jack Lyons of Wooden Valley in Napa, on Wednesday. The wounds are not fatal.

Notwithstanding the fact that District Attorney Hogan of Napa county has declared the bill to be a just one, the Napa board of supervisors has refused to allow Sheriff Harris of that county his bill of $300 for expenses incurred in hunting for Pete Olsen.

The young unmarried ladies of Bieber will give a leap-year ball on the night of December 31st, to which the gentlemen will be invited free. Ladies 50 cents. Each lady will select her partner to take her to supper, and will there and then propose to him. If he refuses he had better jump Lassen county.

The leading nurserymen of Sacramento have sold since January 1, 1888, 156,000 peach, 113,000 plum and prune, 120,000 pear, 63,000 apple, 58,000 apricot, 30,000 olive, 76,000 almond, 91,000 orange and lemon trees, and 100,000 grape vines, many of the sales having been made with a guarantee, the estimates of loss on young trees being only 2 per cent.

The Willows Journal of Monday says: "A. Beauchamp brought into the office to-day samples of wheat, barley and oats. Each had headed out since the rain of this fall. If there is any place that can show warmer winter climate or earlier growth we have not heard of it in this state."

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

New Drug Store!

WILLIAMS & SKINKLE,

Manufacturing Pharmacists and Proprietors of the

GLOBE REMEDIES!

We keep constantly in stock a full line of Drugs, Chemicals, Pocket Articles and Patent Medicines. Especial attention is given to the

Filling of Prescriptions.

Prescriptions filled with accuracy and promptness and the formulas held in the strictest confidence. Prescriptions filled night and day.

MARTIN BLOCK, SOUTH I STREET, FRESNO, CAL.

a18d&w3m

N. W. MOODEY. EMIL BRETZNER.

MOODEY & BRETZNER,

114 Mariposa Street, Fresno City, Cal.,

- Real - Estate - and - Mining - Brokers. -

Buy and Sell Real Estate on Commission. Have now for Sale some very fine Property in and around Fresno.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR BARGAINS.

☞ Correspondence Solicited. d w3tf

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

JUST RECEIVED

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PLOWS

Including the Celebrated

J. I. C. PLOW, LITTLE GIANT GANG PLOW, VINEYARD PLOWS

Cultivators and Horse Hoes.

The Buckeye Buggy Company Agency.

d7wtf 127 NORTH J STREET, FRESNO, CAL.

Yards at Fresno / Yards at ver, Visalia / Tulare, Hanford, Lemoore

>SAN JOAQUIN LUMBER CO.<

J. O. BYXBEE, Agent at Fresno.

Lumber Dealers

—DEALERS IN—

Oregon, Mountain Pine and Redwood Lumber, Doors Window Blinds, Laths, Lime, etc.

Grape vine Stakes and Posts in Carload Lots a Specialty. Lumber Sawed to Order.

Fresno Milling Co.'s Warehouse

NOW OPEN AND READY FOR THE

Free Storage of all Good Milling Wheat.

GRAIN STORED WITH US CAN BE INSURED AND MONEY SECURED on our warehouse receipts and a market guaranteed for all wheat stored with us.

Farmers Will Do Well to Bear These Facts in Mind.

Extra Superfine Flour, Pearled Corn Meal, Graham Flour and Grisis of all kinds manufactured and for sale. Ours is the only Mill in the State manufacturing Meals by the Roller Process. GRISTWORK attended to promptly.

FRESNO MILLING COMPANY.

A. WEILHEIMER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Fine Harness and Saddles,

I Street, Between Mariposa and Tulare Street.

DWIGHT'S SODA

THE COW BRAND.

DELICIOUS BISCUITS ARE MADE WITH

DWIGHT'S COW BRAND SODA

ASSOCIATION MARK.

ALWAYS INSIST ON THE GENUINE

THE COW USES IN DWIGHT'S SALERATUS

Emil Frese's HAMBURG TEA

CANNOT BE TOO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, AS IT IS TRULY A MARVEL OF THE AGE, and no household should be without it. It prevents as well as cures SKIN DISEASES, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL and all KIDNEY DISEASES, AFFECTED LIVER, HEADACHE, NAUSEA, BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY, FEVERS and AGUE, SLEEPLESSNESS, LASSITUDE, FOUL BREATH, and every disease brought on or aggravated by a disordered stomach. It is a specific against Contagion, and an efficacious remedy for sudden and severe COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, the PILES, JAUNDICE, etc.

It Purifies the Blood, Cleanses the Stomach and Bowels, and gives the whole system a Healthy and Delightful Tone. There never was a Medicine for the Nursery equal to it, and being composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. It is a triumph in medicine, being harmless, yet efficacious. Invaluable in the family, on the road, at the mine, at sea, and everywhere.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!

Gifts for the Children, Gifts for the Old People, Gifts for Everybody!

Toys, Toilet Sets, Musical Instruments!

Our Stock is Complete: Wagons, Guns, Bicycles, Etc., for the Boys; Dolls, Carriages, Tea Sets, Etc., for the Girls. Full Line of Cutlery, Guns, Pistols and Sporting Goods. Choice Fruits and Confectionery. GOODS MARKED WAY DOWN. You will Save Money and Get what You Want for the Coming Holidays by Calling on us at

DOW & OLMSTEAD'S BLUE STORE.

(REESE'S OLD STAND)

Mariposa Street, Adjoining Kutner, Goldstein & Co., Fresno.

...e Fresno Republican

ISSUED

...ERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

...W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.

Editors and Publishers.

...DAY, DECEMBER 20, 1...

...E. Hyde, the Visalia banker, is at ...Hazlin...

...A. Caruthers of Liberty is at the ...d Central.

...G. James returned to San Fran... yesterday.

...E. Gonzales went to San Fran... yesterday.

...ney Hogan is spending a few days ...Francisco.

...nk H. Ball returned to this city ...San Francisco yesterday.

...Austin of Dunnue is in this city ...ort visit to his relatives.

...stamp sale at the postoffice on ...st amount to over $100.

...Merriam and bride returned to ... from Stockton yesterday.

...ringer returned from a visit to ...ounty yesterday morning.

...Moore left on the express yes... for a few days' business trip to ...ancisco.

Laura Sorrells has gone to Visalia ...sit to relatives. She will be several weeks.

F. P. Pray of San Francisco is ...g a few days in this city as the ...Mrs. E. Shamp.

...e H. Bernhard went to Byron ...yesterday, where he will remain ...eeks on account of ill health.

...and Ball is to be given at Sanger ...day evening next, the occasion ...e opening of A. Rogallos' new

...embers of the order of Eastern ...ar in their lodge-room in the Ma... ...mple on Tuesday next, Thursday

...e overland arriving from the ...esterday there were thirty-three ...ers for this city, the majority of ...ere from the east.

...d Mrs. W. D. Tupper and fam... ...to San Francisco yesterday, ...ey will remain during the fol... ...ne week as the guest of friends.

...Carlisle, a farmer on Big Dry ...filed his petition in insolvency ...county clerk yesterday. His ...amount to $15 00; assets, both

...Shannon, accompanied by his ...ss Jennie Ashman, arrived in ...from Alameda yesterday. Miss ...will remain until after the holi...

...Hyde of Peach Springs, Arizona, ...sident of this county in 1873, ...ened and will make Fresno his ...ure. Mr. Hyde is a brother to ...de of this city.

...N. Curran on yesterday pur... ...ty lots in Sanger, paying there... ...Mr. Curran contemplates ...number of new buildings on ...the near future.

...building is being erected by ...g & Dowe, opposite the Em... ...k on south I street. When ...t will be used by these gen... ...n photograph gallery.

...Kelly of Lincoln county, Iowa, ...of H. P. Hedges of this city, ...pent several months in Fresno ...and now comes to make this ...home. He expects his family ...few weeks.

...Patterson has commenced a ...superior court against W. A. ...foreclose a $650 mortgage on ...7 in block 370 and lots 8 to 10 ...370, in this city. Church & ...Torneys for the plaintiff.

...pson, a farmer, on yesterday ...tition praying the superior ...be be declared an insolvent ...His liabilities amount to $5,5...; ...ssets, Phillip Stewart and ...Daly are the petitioner's at...

...Wheeler, of the Kingsburg ...ent yesterday in this city. It ...by some of his friends that ...here was to be re-appointed ...ition of hog inspector of this ...Slaps and bugs, Brother

...of Frank Caton, who was ar... ...days ago on a charge of al... ...administer stupefying drugs ...a Marks, was yesterday held ...ce Hill. The case was taken ...ement until Saturday morn... ...o'clock.

...more and Santa Claus will ...and baggage. In the meant... ...zens of Fresno are patroniz... ...rchants very liberally. On ...lesmen report an increased ...will compare favorably with ...er years.

...ler, his wife, daughter and ...of Oregon, Illinois, are ...g last night, and will make ...home in this city. Mr. Sad... ...ily are friends of D. B. ...was instrumental in bring... ...the coast.

...ot was taken violently ill on ...vet yesterday afternoon, and ...prompt arrival and assistance ...n, he would probably have ...Dennott was taken to his ...Belmont addition as soon as ...to be moved.

...y organized relief society ...at the Masonic Temple. It ...t every member of this so... ...present at this meeting. ...aking like starting right, and ...entire membership should ...every meeting.

...an Church, who has been ...s Angeles for a number of ...returned to this city yester... ...make Fresno his future ...Church says that during his ...ard more inquiries rec... ...e than any other city in the

...Auxiliary will receive Nov... ...n the association parlors ...6 to 10 o'clock in the even... ...commenced preparations ...nt dinner to be given im... ...r the services of the laying ...tone of the Y. M. C. A.

...people some idea of the ...hurch Fresno is being con... ...ised, the fact is mentioned ...ay of this week three mail ...of cartoons of Fresno ...mailed to people living in ...of the United States, and ...the east. Each of these ...will tell a wonderous story ...t of it, and will give the ...better idea of what Fresno ...e than columns of reading

...Vineyard, on the evening ...2, 1885, in the presence of ...nds, occurred the mar... ...R. C. Storie of Fowler. ...Rev. Archibald Storie of ...n, Scotland, to Miss Kitlie ...and daughter of Henry ...al colony, Fresno. The ...formed by the Rev. W. ...Presbyterian minister at ...dony. The brides' pres... ...ous, including special ...congregation.

...meeting of Agrihani Corps, ...C., the following officers ...for the ensuing term: ...s. Emma Yost; scribe ...Mrs. Lydia McDonald; ...Mrs. L. E. Mead; ...Ferrel; treasurer, ...plain, Mrs. M. E. ...liss Sarah Dennis; ...anta; assistant con... ...in Dennis; assistant ...a Dennis. The dele... ...rtment convention were ...will be chosen at the ...eeting of the corps.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

LAGUNA DE TACHE.

The Views of Pioneers on Ranch Values.

The seventh day of this important trial did not attract particular attention. The day was devoted entirely to the subject of proving the value of the grant and ranch on May 1, 1880. The attorneys for the parties were exhaustive in their examinations, and it is plain to be seen that while they are now engaged in laying foundations for future evidence, that the case will wax hot and sharp as it progresses, and will be one of the most closely contested cases ever tried in the county.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning Mr. Hays took up the cross-examination of J. T. Wood. The witness testified that he first located near Summit lake and engaged in stock business. Had about 1000 sheep, and had some cattle, hogs and horses. He then gave description of various lands; did not know that John Sutherland was offered an interest in the ranch for $5 an acre; did not know that William Sutherland had about that time sworn the value of the ranch was $4 an acre; had himself, about 1881, bought some land west of Selma for $4 an acre.

Jonathan Essery was the next witness called to prove value. Had lived for thirty-one years in the vicinity of the de Tache, and fixed the value of the ranch proper at from $10 to $12 an acre; the outside lands were worth from $1.50 to $2.

Cross-examination—Witness described the extent and quality of the lands in the island, located the various kinds and qualities of land, and fixed the amounts. He based his estimates of values upon the ranch as agricultural land and as a stock ranch; had, while he had a lease, taken water out on the land in what is known as "Essery's cut," which ran seven or eight miles through the ranch. He described the character of the soil and hardpan much the same as described by previous witnesses. He and his partners paid $2000 rental for 11,000 acres. In 1877 the water was taken out by ditches, and the river became almost dry. There was litigation over this matter and some trouble. Dams were torn out at different points. Lillis had one torn out. There was antagonism between appropriators and riparian owners. There was doubt on this question. The water was necessary to the growth of grass; thought the land worth $12.50 with water cut off from Kings river by the ditches. Witness had been a witness on both sides of the water litigation. The expense to recover the water for the ranch was a large sum; did not take these things into account. The title to the grant was considered fraudulent; never heard of a proposition to get upon reward for Lillis' head.

A. B. Butler of Wildflower had resided near the de Tache for 13 years; fixed value of grant at $15. The lands north were worth about $1.50 an acre.

Cross-examination—The cross-examination by Mr. Hays was very sharp, and elicited but little new matter. Witness was acquainted with only a part of the ranch, and did not undertake to rate the remainder; knew about 20,000 acres of the ranch; half of its value lay in the timber. Most lands had increased in that locality fourfold in price since 1880.

W. P. Cole of Dry Creek was the next witness called on values. He had lived near the east end of the grant and was acquainted with the larger portion of the grant; had known it since 1859; valued that part at $10 an acre.

Cross-examined—Went on the grant in 1859; was a squatter; left when the land was surveyed, lived at the head of Cole Slough; herded sheep there in 1870; rented part of the grant of St. John and Abbott. The witness stated that he had not been there except to cross over it since, which he had done several times since, but had not gone over it as before. I have waiked, rode and driven over it at the time he had cattle on it.

The examinations, while important to the case, were tedious to a degree. The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. to day.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

J. B. Appling, Lying Seriously Ill, Is Wedded to Mattie Houghton.

Several days ago Jackson B. Appling, well and favorably known to many of our citizens, was taken seriously ill, pneumonia being threatened. The young man rooms in the Martin block, and during his illness, which has been gradually growing worse, he has been nursed by his young gentlemen friends. While the boys have been kindness itself, and have done everything in their power, still their was lacking that touch of a woman's hand which in a sick room is invaluable. Mr. Appling has been engaged for some time to a handsome young lady who came to this city from Indian Gulch, namely Miss Mattie W. Houghton. His sweetheart has very naturally been greatly worried over her lover's condition, and has been more than anxious to be with him and nurse him back to health, but this was, of course, impossible under the circumstances. Mr. Appling's longing for his bride-to-be has been equally as great, and the result is a most natural and sensible conclusion of the matter.

Pneumonia having set in, and realizing that he was not only dangerously ill, but would be confined to his room for a long time, the lover and his sweetheart met and they at once concluded to be married. If he lived she wanted to nurse him until he was well again, and if he died both he and she wanted to be man and wife before the awful separation came that would keep them apart forever, so far as this life is concerned. Once decided upon, the marriage was not long delayed, and last night, in room 9 of the Martin block, at 8 o'clock, Rev. M. Judy, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, made I. B. Appling and Mattie W. Houghton man and wife. The bride stood beside the bed on which the groom lay, for the moment happy and free from suffering, and no sooner was the ceremony over than she commenced busying herself as her husband's nurse. We are glad to say that later last night Mr. Appling was reported better, and it is now believed he will recover rapidly.

Riggs Theater.

On Friday and Saturday nig[h]ts next, December 21 and 22, with grand Saturday gift matinee for the children, Little's "World." Of this play the Chicago Hebrald says:

"The World," with its wealth of magnificent scenery, opened a week's engagement at Hooley's theater last evening. The house was filled to its utmost with the elite of Chicago, including our ablest and most severe critics, to witness this popular, play which has found such favor among our theatergoers. What makes the "World" so popular and long-lived? is naturally asked. In reply we will say, because there is a purity in the whole conception of the piece, which at once aims at the hearts of the audience, and the details, situations and dialogue have that naturalness and pleasing air of originality. It also possesses more scenic features than any play ever written. Its last scene has been admired throughout Europe, Australia and America. It is realistic and mystifying, as is the panorama scene, the revolving scene and sinking ship, and all the other popular mechanical devices. On Monday and Tuesday and Christmas afternoon, December 24th and 25th, Richards & Pringle's famous Georgia minstrels hold the boards at this popular house. The Denver Daily News says: "Richards & Pringle's minstrels, which began an engagement at the Denver Music Hall last night, is a model minstrel show, and demonstrates that the colored minstrel is capable of giving as an attractive as well as more faithful personation of the southern negro."

FINE HORSES.

George W. Shrine in This City With Forty Thoroughbreds.

On Saturday last George W. Shrine arrived in this city with forty head of thoroughbred horses. The stock is from the celebrated farms of Mrs. Silas Skinner, at Napa, who bred and raised them. Mr. Shrine desires to dispose of these animals, and lovers of fine stock will never have a better opportunity of procuring a thoroughbred horse than now.

Alcona Chief (see Wallace's American Trotting Register, No. 5, Vol. 6[illegible]) is the name of one of the horses Mr. Shrine has for sale. He is a bay horse, foaled in 1886. He was sired by Alcona Clay (No. 2756); he by Alcona (No. 730), son of Almont (No. 33), the great sire of trotters; he by Alexander's Abdallah (No. 15), son of Rysdyke's Hambletonian (No. 10), and he by Hambletonian (No. 1). First dam was Namora, by Almont Mambrino (No. 764); second dam by Blood's Black Hawk, son of Vermont Black Hawk (No. 5).

Another arrival in the lot is a black filly, foaled in 1887, and called Alice Clay. She is a full sister to Alcona Chief. She has been driven double, Mr. Shrine says, and has shown a 2:40 gait, though only a year old, and entirely untrained. In mentioning these horses it may be well enough to remember that at the combined Napa and Colusa counties' joint fair both Alcona Chief and Alice Clay took first prizes. Mr. Shrine has a fine bay horse which was foaled in 1887, and is not yet registered. He is sired by Styka Fry, a son of Iinex, record 2:27, he is the son of Woodford's Mambrino, he the son of Mambrino Chief, Woodford's Mambrino, by the way, has sixteen sons and grandsons and daughters with records of 2:30, and Mambrino Chief has ninety-four off springs with records under 2:30. The first dam of this fine animal is Madora, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., he the son of Cassius M. Clay, he the son of Henry Clay, he the son of Andrew Jackson, he by Young Rashaw, the son of Grand Rashaw; second dam by Joe Downing, the son of Edwin Forrest, he by Bay's Kentucky Hunter.

There is also in the lot the following horses:

Brown gelding, sired by Bayswater Thoroughbred; dam by Glen Taylor.

Mazel, a sorrel mare, sired by Alcona; he by Almont; first dam by Billy Chesterton.

A fine bay gelding, having the slight blemish, the point of one of his ears being cut off, is sired by Alcona; first dam by Billy.

There are numerous other animals in the lot well worthy of mention, being equally well bred. Notable among these is a fine imported Clydesdale stallion, a perfect horse. If you are interested in fine stock call and see Mr. Shrine's importations.

Oleander Lectures.

George E. Church gave his second lecture to a large and appreciative audience at Oleander last evening. His subject was "Thomas Paine." He commenced by quoting the language of the Rev. Dr. Thomas of Chicago—"The time has come to do justice to Thomas Paine." Mr. Church gave a clear and vivid picture of the life, opinions and services to our country of that great man; and also spoke in terms of severe rebuke of the ingratitude of our citizens, who for a hundred years have covered with slanders and obloquy, the name of one of our earliest and greatest benefactors. He showed that Thomas Paine was the first to propose the Declaration of Independence, that he furnished most of the ideas contained in it, and in the structure of our government; that articles from his pen, in the darkest hours of the long struggle, revived the hopes of our countrymen, and turned despondency into triumph; that by giving all he had to our empty treasury, and calling on others to do likewise, he raised over a $1,000,000 by subscription at a time when the best patriots were despondent, and thus cheered them on to victory; and then, after our cause was won by aid of his efforts, by simply speaking his honest sentiments about religion those great services were forgotten, and he was spurned. And yet his religious views, which were then so objectionable, are nearly all now entertained by the most intelligent Christians.

At the close of the lecture the hearty and long-continued applause gave conclusive evidence that the audience was unanimously in accord with the speaker. The next lecture will be on Monday evening of next week. J. W. S.

Building Notes.

One of our local architects is preparing the plans for a new hotel at Sanger. The building is to cost $5000.

C. A. Henry is making preparations to construct a $5000 frame building on K street, between Fresno and Merced streets.

County Assessor W. J. Hutchison is having a commodious one-story cottage erected on O street near Kern. Harbison & Barrett are the builders.

Six five-room tenement houses are now in the course of construction in the Arlington Heights tract.

The new $8000 residence for J. P. Meux on the corner of Tulare and S streets is progressing finely and bids fair, when completed, to be one of the most beautiful and best residences in this city. It will be two stories high and will be surmounted with a costly tour. A wide veranda also will surround the building.

The brick for the proposed sanitarium and swimming baths are now on the ground, at the corner of N and Marip osa streets, ready for the commencement of the work.

Fresno is growing so rapidly and the business portion of the city is extending so widely in every direction that the trustees should extend the fire limits at once and not allow the many beautiful and costly buildings which are being erected to be endangered by being surrounded by frame buildings of any kind whatsoever. The establishment and strict maintainance of fire limits tends to improve a city very rapidly, since owners of lots within the limits are thus forced to erect for better houses than they otherwise would. It is wonderful how little extra it costs to build a first-class, substantial, modern house, rather than one of the built-in-five-minutes order—a one-day sort of buildings that are neither ornamental nor entirely safe at any time.

Harry Samm, representative of Jeffreys-Lewis, arrived in this city yesterday morning to answer the charge of criminal libel preferred against him by J. D. Fiske. During the day Mr. Samm and his attorney, S. J. Hinds, appeared before Judge Hill and the former gave bonds for his appearance here on December 27th for examination, the bond being $500, with J. H. Nutherall and S. N. Griffith as sureties. Mr. Samm said, "I am not worried at all and I think it will be a chilly day when I am convicted. I regret having had to make this trip just now, but I shouldn't wonder if I got paid for it, just the same." The general opinion is that Mr. Samm's trouble will end with his preliminary examination.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Printers' Union Determines to Boycott J. D. Fiske.

EXPRESS REPUBLICAN: In a recent issue of the Fresno Opera-House Program, published by S. D. Fiske, the following item appeared:

"When any of you desire any printing done, either very fine work or any class, it would be well to look into the cost, as we have done. For instance, $2.50 per thousand was the price paid for tickets in Fresno, for the opera-house. By getting them printed in San Francisco they cost now, better cardboard, Letter printing, 75 cents per thousand. Programme figures in Fresno, like this, is $10 per thousand; in San Francisco, $5 per thousand. This is the reason we have it done in San Francisco. When you want any work done in this line, get the figures of the Theatrical Publishing Co., 708 Sacramento street, before you give your order."

It having been ascertained that the Theatrical Publishing company is a non-union office, and being aware of the fact that Mr. Fiske can get his work done at a union office as cheaply as at a non-union office, Typographical Union, No. 144, of this city held a meeting to consider what action should be taken in regard to this matter. Ignoring the fact that although J. D. Fiske expects the patronage of the people of Fresno, and yet not only refuses to patronize home institutions himself, but urges others to follow his example, it was decided to ask Mr. Fiske to withdraw his patronage from a non-union printing office, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him and make this request. The committee called at Fiske's residence, stated the case at issue, and Mr. Fiske sent the printers word to go ahead with their boycott, which was placed before him as an alternative in case he refused our reasonable request. We have concluded to take him at his word. The members of Typographical Union, No. 144, are all citizens of Fresno, many of them taxpayers. They work for their living, and every dollar they earn is spent among the merchants of Fresno or otherwise invested in this city. So far as is known no member of the union has ever injured J. D. Fiske in any manner, and yet, without cause or reason, he endeavors to take from us our livelihoods. In appealing to the public, and especially to other trades unions, we do so with the fullest confidence in the justice of our cause and in the firm belief that the people of this city will withdraw their patronage from a man who seeks to injure instead of building up our city. The full sense of the meeting is embodied in the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this union that one John D. Fiske, who owns and manages the Fresno opera-house, has been encouraging and patronizing a non-union printing office in San Francisco, and in an issue of his opera-house paper of date December 23d, did invest of so doing, advise and urge all business men of Fresno to follow his example and send their printing to San Francisco to be done in a non-union office, to the detriment of this union and against the fixed principles of all trades unions, now therefore, be it

Resolved, By Fresno Typographical Union, No. 144, that from this date, and until the said John D. Fiske shall publicly declare that his will, and actually does, transfer his said printing to a union office, that a boycott be levied by this union on his opera-house and his opera-house paper; and that the president of this union appoint a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to confer with all trades unions and labor organizations of Fresno, and also the San Francisco and Los Angeles typographical unions and the Pacific Coast Dramatic agency, and solicit their aid and co-operation in carrying into effect the desires of these resolutions, and that the said committee be also empowered to have printed circulars to send to those unions outside of Fresno, mentioned in these resolutions, to be placed in the hands of dramatic managers, whose troupes contemplate visiting Fresno, and small dodgers to be circulated during the afternoon and evening of the opening to the public of the Fresno opera-house; and that said committee shall also be instructed to have placed in the hands of every business man of Fresno a request that no patronage, directly or indirectly, be given the Fresno opera-house or program, and that copies of the same be placed in the hands of every tradesman and member of a trades union in Fresno; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished THE REPUBLICAN, Expositor and Democrat, with a request that they be published, and that each paper be asked to kindly co-operate with this union in an endeavor to carry these resolutions into effect by refusing to publish any advertisements of the Fresno opera-house or troupes which may declare their intentions to occupy it. And, further, that those printers who are now engaged as ushers in said opera-house, be instructed not to act as such until further notice, and that all printers and tradesmen of Fresno refuse to recognize the said John D. Fiske or patronize his opera-house.

FRESNO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 144.

Hose Company No. 1.

Hose company No. 1 volunteer fire department of this city, held its last meeting for this year at the engine house last night. The business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The foreman and regular secretary being absent, H. C. Colwell was called to the chair and Charles Inns acted as secretary pro tem.

The election resulted in the selection of the following officers: Foreman, H. C. Colwell; first assistant foreman, Charles Inns; second assistant foreman, G. H. Wally; secretary, Charles Inns; treasurer, J. W. Coffman; board of delegates, H. C. Colwell, G. H. Wally and J. W. Coffman.

A number of new members were elected and considerable routine business was transacted. Judging from the number present at the meeting last night, and the interest taken in the proceedings, hose company No. 1 lacks a great deal of being on the verge of disbanding.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were filed for record yesterday:

The 76 Land and Water company to E Hirschfield, southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 19 and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 30, township 15, range 21, $[illegible] 00.

W K Thomas et al to C J Stolck, lots 9 and 10, block H, Helmore addition, $150.

J A Leavitt to J S Wallace, lot 1, section 32, township 12, range 20, $5.

C Cooke to Mrs J Markwood, lots 3 and 4, block 100, Fresno, $[illegible].

Same to Mrs J Markwood, lots 5 and 7, block 100, Fresno, $[illegible].

Same to Mrs W H Markwood, lots 7 and 8, block 100, Fresno, $125.

S Spencer to J M Van Schriltz, half of lot 24, block C, Selma, $100.

Mrs S L Burdick et al to M S Grace et al, lot 28, block C, Selma, $7.

M J Shannon et al to D S Tredwell, fractional tract of land in southwest quarter of section 5, township 13, range 21, subject to a mortgage, $[illegible].

E H Mogart to R S Stone, lot 34, block 4, Griffith's addition, $[illegible].

A Petersen to Neil Anderson, southeast quarter of section 7, township 16, range 16, $[illegible].

J Lee Smith et al to G F Abbott, lots 67 to 70, Rivers's addition, $10.

Madera Flume and Trading company to Mrs M Martin, block 4, Madera, $[illegible].

L Frazier to W B Webster, lot 60, section 30, township 16, range 16, $10.

E H Clark to H H Colson, lots 20, 21, 22, block 182, Fresno, $10.

B A Hawkins to H S Patterson, half of lots 27 and 28, block 118, $250.

H S Patterson to B A Hawkins, half of lots 21 to 26, block 118, Fresno, $1400.

A P Hove to P LeBlanc, lot 17, block 20, Arlington Heights, $[illegible].

A Sensible Present.

Something handsome and at the same time useful is the desirable thing for a holiday present. And what is nicer or more useful than an elegant piece of furniture? The Fresno Furniture Co. has made a special importation of goods for the holidays, including center tables, easy chairs and rockers, work baskets, hat and cloak racks, rich and elegant parlor and bedroom sets, etc. Do not fail to see these beautiful goods before buying. d18t12

A RAISIN CONVENTION.

California Raisins to Be Given the Individuality They Deserve.

On January 19, 1888, there will be a convention held in San Francisco, at which all the raisin men of California, growers, packers and dealers, will be gathered. As Fresno county furnishes by far the largest amount of the raisin crop of the state, this convention will be of more than ordinary interest to our readers. The convention will have for its object the giving of a distinctive individuality to California raisins and the improvement of the pack. In other words, as will be seen from the following clipping from the Chronicle, California raisins are to be packed, labeled and branded in an entirely different manner from that now in use, which is the same as the foreign growers and packers use, and the raisins themselves are to be graded by a higher standard and more carefully than heretofore. Again the buyers propose to offer an incentive to grow fine fruit, care for it properly, etc., which will do much good, benefiting not only the grower, but the dealer and consumer. The following are the changes proposed:

"First—To adopt a uniform system of grading and packing.

"Second—The establishment of grades to be known as California Selected Ranch and California Selected Clusters, to take precedence over our present high grade known as "London Layers" and "Dehesa Clusters."

"Third—Remodel what we now term London Layers, dropping the word London and substituting the word California, making a grade known as "California Layers."

"Fourth—To drop entirely the Spanish emblem which we now use, the "Crown," and substitute in its stead the "American Eagle," or "Star," establishing grades known as 5 Eagles, 4 Eagles, 3 Eagles, etc.

"Fifth—To abolish the system now in vogue of contracting for vineyards, taking the entire crop of all kinds at one price. The grower who takes extra care and pains in cultivating and producing fine large fruit, especially fine bunches and clusters, should receive proportionately more money for his fruit than the grower who is negligent and delivers small fruit and scraggy bunches.

"Sixth—To consider the proposition of buying by months as was talked of last year. The grower should receive more money for his early deliveries than for his late deliveries. Raisins delivered in September and October are worth more money to the packer than raisins delivered in November and December."

In regard to the above the Examiner has the following concerning two of our most prominent and largest raisin-growers and packers. It says:

"Colonel Forsyth of Fresno, who has been in town for several weeks, is, with Colonel Butler of Fresno, wonderfully interested in the raisin convention, which is to be held here in the early part of January. There are two of the biggest raisin men in California. They are determined that hereafter there shall be no foreign labels on California raisin-boxes. There are to be no more "London Layers," but "California Layers." The Spanish emblem, the crown, is to give way to the American eagle or stars. There are to be no foreign words or mottoes; all signs and symbols are to be patriotic and purely American, and to this Colonel Butler and Colonel Forsyth have pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. Colonel Butler is going to Spain, however, to watch the process of raisin-curing, but in his absence Colonel Forsyth will hold the fort, attend the convention, and look after his old friends who used to take pot-luck with him at the Geysers in the days when he was poor.

"The World."

Wonderful, sublime, beautiful, startling, were the expressions we heard issue from the lips of the immense audience coming from the opera-house last evening after the performance of the "World." The harbor scene was realistic, and the sunset effect pleasing, the deck scene was imposing, and at the conclusion we rise from our seats in amazement as we witness the horror of a sinking ship in mid-ocean. At the conclusion of this truly wonderful piece of stage mechanism there was the silence of death, then one mighty round of applause. The rail scene was grand. The garden scene, the lunatic asylum, the revolving scene, the panorama, and hotel parlor, etc., were all realistic, in fact, we may say that never before has such a great amount of scenery been seen upon our stage.—Omaha Bee.

The Firemen.

Engine company No. 1 held its annual meeting at the city hall last night and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Foreman, E. R. Higgins; first assistant, J. G. Johnston; second assistant, E. Betteridge; secretary, L. F. Winchell; treasurer, C. W. DeLong; members of board of delegates, Frank Clark, E. R. Higgins and L. F. Winchell. Five names were proposed and admitted into membership. Six new members joined the hose companies and seven more were enlisted as members of the hook and ladder companies. Not a bad showing, the recent "kick" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Charged With Libel.

Some days ago Harvey E. Samm, acting as representative of the Jeffreys-Lewis company, issued a circular in this city concerning J. D. Fiske. A day or two ago Fiske swore out a warrant for Samm's arrest on the charge of criminal libel, and Deputy Constable Harris went to Los Angeles, where Samm now is with his company, and arrested him. Samm, we are informed, gave bail for his appearance in this city for trial on the 27th instant.

A Correction.

Professor H. H. Brooks' dancing class and social will be held at Riggs theater this, Tuesday evening, and not Thursday evening, as announced in the Expositor of last night. Those desiring instructions are requested to be present at 8 o'clock sharp, as the social will commence at 9 o'clock prompt.

Manager Charles Riggs, of Riggs new theater, who went to San Francisco a day or two ago to secure a costumer for his grand New Year's masquerade, ballet-graphs that he has succeeded in engaging Zamm, the wealthiest and best costumer in San Francisco, who will arrive here in a few days with the largest number of costumes ever taken to a city in this state. They will vary widely in character and price, the latter ranging from 50 cents to as many dollars rental for the evening. Manager Riggs has an advertisement elsewhere in this issue that will give our readers some idea of what he proposes to do.

John Todd, the chef at Ratto's restaurant, who was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of beating a waiter by the name of Jean Rousse, was on yesterday discharged by Justice Stewart because of the refusal of the complaining witness to prosecute.

From the Daily of Wednesday

THE LAGUNA DE TACHE CASE.

The Second Week and the Sixth Day Devoted to Values.

At 10 o'clock this morning Judge Campbell ordered the court opened promptly and the attorneys responded promptly. Mrs. Clarke, under escort of her son, appeared at the opening of the court, and Mr. Lillis, who is the chief for the defense, sat amongst the counsel for the defense.

J. H. Van Ness was called by the plaintiff and testified: Have lived in this county twenty-five years; most of the time adjoining the Laguna de Tache grant. After testifying to his knowledge of the ranch, its soil and productions, and the sales of land in that vicinity, he fixed the value of the grant in May, 1880, at $12 an acre. The productions were natural grasses and timber; had seen corn, pumpkins, potatoes and alfalfa grow there. Oak and willow timber grew over 25,000 acres more or less; oak wood was worth $4 a cord; cost of cutting it, $1.50; willow valuable for poles. The oak would average twenty cords to the acre on 15,000 acres.

Cross-examination—Made an estimate of the different kinds and qualities of the ranch in 1879 for John Sullivan; he proposed to purchase it; made the estimate at Kingston on the basis of previous knowledge of the ranch. The witness then went into a long description of the localities where the woodlands were located, their kinds and quality, locating them upon the map used for reference. His estimate was 20,000 acres of willow timber, at an average of three cords to the acre; part standing and part down wood. The standing wood was worth, as cordwood, $2.50 per cord; the down wood at $1.50 per cord; did not know the proportion of each. In 1880 sales could have been made from the ranch of about 400 cords of oak and 250 of willow. He estimated the expense of hauling wood to various colonies south of Fresno at $2.50 per cord. Before 1879 people went and hauled off down wood without paying for it. After that the ranch people charged for it. Witness stated that he would make his estimate higher if it was on the basis of agricultural land; as purely a stock ranch he would rate it at $6 an acre. The owners used it for a stock ranch. Raised stock himself; some ranged on the grant; paid no rent. Thought the grant would support 25,000 head of cattle, horses and hogs. Of cattle alone would support 15,000 head; would carry more horses than cattle. Only part of the ranch is adapted to hog-raising; the ranch could sell 2000 cattle a year at an average of $15 each. The expenses for horses, vaqueros, etc., he then estimated. Part of the river was dry in 1877; the water was being diverted at that time by the ditch companies. Some of the ditches got rights by limitation; others did not. There had been a deal of expensive litigation over the water.

The witness then entered into a lengthy theory of percolating waters. The idea was that waters did not percolate on a dead level, but that they followed between the different strata of soil as it would between strata of rock, hardpan, etc., and that where there might be ridges and rises of land, the waters by capillary attraction, rise up and pass over. In this way waters brought out on the plains would ultimately reach the de Tache. Witness then stated that there was a depression north of the grant, and a ridge between that and the grant, but stated that ponds had been formed by percolating waters near Liberty, and was of the opinion that the ridge did not cut off percolating waters from the grant, as they followed subterranean passages and the rises and falls in the hardpan.

Witness estimated the alkali on the ranch at 6000 acres; 1000 of which was worthless for farming, possibly might be 8000, but not as much as 10,000 of swamp land, all told about 15,000; of hardpan about two or three sections, estimates the rule lands at 6000; could not say there was not 10,000 acres; the Bend district covered about 1000; did not believe there was 2000 acres; the land had been burned for twenty-five years; the land was worth $2.50 an acre for a hog ranch; there were trails across it; outside the trails were bog holes where the peat had burned out; could not $2 50 an acre from it as a hog ranch; in 1880 it could not have been sold for more than $1 an acre; it could be reclaimed by dikes and drains; the ranch in 1880, taking into consideration all the circumstances, he valued at $10 an acre. There were few purchasers for large tracts then; never heard it was advertised for sale at $4 an acre. Heard a conversation between Clark and John Sutherland in 1876; Clark wanted to sell the ranch; Sutherland offered $10 an acre if Clark would give a warrantee deed; Clark said warrantee deeds, doing as much dealing as he did, would break any man in the state. Sutherland proposed to pay $80,000 down, balance on terms; never heard that Clark offered to sell to Sutherland for $65,000; Sutherland afterwards said he had a chance to buy an interest for $5 an acre, but would not give $1 without he could get a warrantee deed. The general idea then was that the title to the grant was not good; three out of four thought so; some squatters on the land, and on some fractions along the river still in dispute. At this point Mr. Wigginton and Judge Denson entered into a theoretical discussion as to whether pigs, if they had wings, would sail away on white pinions or retain their porcine proclivities to root or die. For want of expert evidence the decision of that question was held in abeyance, and the witness stated what he knew of sales in the vicinity of the ranch. It would take years to pay for the grant out of the wood. Knew St. John broke up; he was a reckless speculator in cattle; made some wild trades.

Elisha Harlan was next called for the plaintiff. Resides at Liberty. Had known the grant since 1860. After the usual preliminary questions, he placed the value of the ranch at from $9 to $10 an acre. Oak wood on the ranch worth $4 per cord; willow, $1.50 to $2 a load. Timber covered about 12,000 acres.

Cross-examined—The witness went over his evidence on cross-examination substantially as before. Helped build the Liberty canal. Had a lawsuit with the defendants with regard to the water. Helped to tear out Lillis' dam; Lillis was there; there were thirteen of us; one man had a gun. Lillis beat us on the injunction and made us pay damages; we beat him when he had us arrested. In 1880 there was no demand; did not know that Pohly, Heilbron & Co. had offered the ranch, with $300,000 worth of improvements, in 1887 for $12 an acre. They have had a number of lawsuits to get the water back; don't know what Clark made per year.

James Wood of Wildflower was called for the plaintiff; had lived near Summit lake, and had known the ranch since 1872. After the preliminary examination as to his knowledge and acquaintance with the ranch, witness fixed the value of the land, in May, 1880, at from $10 to $15 an acre. Cordwood, on the ranch, he valued oak at $4, and willow at $3 per cord.

At the close of the direct examination the court adjourned the cross-examination to 10 A. M. to-day.

The Wrong 'Possum.

Jesse Irvine of Fresno, has imported a car load of 'possums from Missouri and intends to breed them on his ranch. This will insure the permanence of the colored population of Fresno, and there will be no more trouble with contract-breaking grape-pickers. Mr. Irvine's plan for curing homesickness in the black man from the south proves that he has a great head.—Examiner.

The above is about as correct as the San Francisco papers usually get things. The importer of 'possums is P. P. Payne, and his cargoed consisted of ten animals. Mr. Irvine proposes to furnish the hollow logs for the 'possums to live in, the same to be placed in the overflow park.

THE CITY FATHERS.

A Meeting Barren of Great Results—Everything Very Quiet.

The Board of city trustees met in regular session at the city hall last evening, with Trustees Tombs, Hodges and Clark present; absent, Trustees Hamilton and Pedlar.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The petition of E. Blanchard & Co., for a license to conduct a saloon on F street, between Merced and Tuolumne streets, which was presented at the last regular meeting of the board, was referred to the petitioners for correction.

A petition, numerously signed, was read from residents living on Ventura street, asking the board to have Ventura street, from I street to the eastern city limits, placed in as good condition as before interfered with by the street railroad. Action on the petition was referred to the city engineer, who was instructed to report at the next regular meeting as to the grade of the street railroad.

In the matter of the claim of Charles Hogdon and others for pay for certain labor performed on the Fresno Canal and Irrigation company's ditch, east of this city, the board determined to disallow the claim.

A petition was read from the property owners on F street, asking the board to have a bridge constructed over the canal at the intersection and F and Tuolumne streets and one at the intersection of F and Fresno streets. The board directed the street superintendent to notify the Fresno Canal and Irrigation company to comply at once with the requirements as prayed for by the petitioners.

A communication was received from Mr. Hall, of the Barton vineyard, stating that the canal above the vineyard was in a bad condition, and that unless immediate work was performed thereon the city, as well as the vineyard, would lay themselves liable to another flood. The board decided that as the work did not come under their jurisdiction no action could be taken. The communication was filed.

A communication received from Thomas E. Hughes, calling attention to the necessary grading required on Ventura street, was laid over.

A communication was read from A. H. Cummings, asking the board to pass an ordinance prohibiting the erection of corrugated-iron buildings in this city higher than one story, as they were dangerous to firemen; laid on the table.

City Engineer Shepard reported that the cost of remodeling the sidewalk in front of the Griffith building on J street to the Fiske building would be, if made of concrete, 22 cents per foot. The distance necessary was 160 feet. The whole could be finished complete so as to conform with the grade at a cost of $77. The report was referred to the street committee.

The following bills were read and allowed: Eggers & Co., lumber, reduced from $100 to $60; Fresno Gas company, gas $[illegible]; J. B. McDonald, street work, $8; O. M. Thompson, error in assessment, $6; Donahoo, Emmons & Co., [illegible], $23.23; A. C. Crossman, labor, $26; F. S. Clark, stoker, $6.50. The bills of J. Q. Anderson, W. H. Harris and the Fresno Water company were referred.

Adjourned.

FLEEING TO FRESNO.

Smallpox Driving the Merced People Away from Home.

There arrived in this city from Merced yesterday a gentleman who gave the reporter some startling information, and which, if correct, and there is no reason to doubt either the gentleman's veracity or his opportunities for knowing whereof he speaks, should be at once the subject of serious consideration and prompt action on the

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

J. W. SHOOL. J. W. SHANKLIN.

Editors and Publishers.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1888.

Charles A. H. Warfield of Merced is in this city.

M. Theo. Kearney of San Francisco is at The Hughes.

The report of the clearinghouse for Wednesday amounted to $11,778.50.

Rev. M. Bauer will preach in the German language at Mission hall tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ed. Hughes and family returned to their home at Highland Springs yesterday.

Alexander Basham and daughter, Miss Maud Basham, arrived in this city from San Francisco yesterday.

Charles M. Bryant was yesterday granted a divorce from Leora Bryant on the grounds of desertion.

George E. Church goes to Tulare on Friday night to lecture before the teachers' association of that county.

Mr. and Mrs. Judge M. K. Harris leave on the overland this morning for a few days' visit in San Francisco.

The charge of assault placed against W. R. Lynch a few days ago was yesterday dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to convict.

J. B. Gallaud, the well-known real estate dealer of Merced, who has been spending several days in this city, leaves on this morning's express for his home.

Clark & Luke, printers, have commenced a suit in the superior court against the "Widow Dedolt" company for debt. The amount claimed is $34.25.

Miss Ethel Nourse, who has been devoting herself to musical instruction in San Francisco for several months past, is at home to spend the holidays with her parents.

H. R. Choice, who has been absent for several months visiting friends in Europe, returned home last evening accompanied by his bride. They are registered at The Hughes.

Miss Annie Winchell, who has been attending school at Field's academy, Oakland, for a number of months past, returned home last evening and will spend her school vacation here.

Jesse E. Agnew yesterday filed a complaint with the county clerk against Thomas L. Enright to contest the purchase of certain school lands located in section 16, township 15, range 21.

Thomas O'Conner, one of the lads who was arrested by Officer McDowell last week on a charge of stealing blankets from the Russ house, was yesterday fined by Justice Stewart in the sum of $10.

The regular meeting of Fresno parlor, No. 25, N. S. G. W., takes place at the Masonic Temple this evening. All members are particularly requested to be present, as important matters will be considered.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Doolittle, formerly of Woodland and late of Tulare, arrived in this city yesterday and are registered at the Grand Central. Mr. Doolittle is one of the most widely-known hotel keepers on the coast.

William Neely, colored, charged with assaulting another colored man by the name of John Shankle, was yesterday put under bonds in the sum of $250 by Justice Hill for his appearance for trial on the 28th instant.

In department No. 1 of the superior court yesterday the case of the People against James Knight, alias James Adams, charged with passing forged checks, was continued until the 24th of December at 10 a. m.

Anyone having $25,000 to invest in a legitimate and paying business enterprise, should give particular attention to a small ad in our want column. No money required until the capitalist is satisfied with the undertaking.

Antonio Deving, a Portuguese, charged with disturbing the peace and quiet of his neighbors by loud and boisterous conduct, was on yesterday discharged by Justice Stewart on the grounds of the failure of the plaintiffs to prosecute.

Miss Lizzie Bernhard, one of Fresno's handsome daughters, accompanied by her sister Anna, returned from Oakland last evening, where she has been in attendance upon Field's academy. Miss Bernhard will remain here until after the holidays.

Morris Trimmer was yesterday examined before Justice Hill on a charge of robbing Edward Irwin of a number of carpenters' tools. The evidence, however, was insufficient to warrant a conviction and the defendant was discharged.

James Morton of Tulare, better known as "Uncle Jim" by his many friends, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Morton owns one of the largest and richest vineyard, orchard and general ranch in the state situated near Tulare. He recently went to Colorado, where he purchased an immense stock ranch and he will engage in cattle raising.

Edward J. Heverin on yesterday commenced a $25,000 suit in the superior court against George W. Wood for damages. The plaintiff alleges that he leased from the defendant the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 9, range 19, for a period of five years, and that after having been in possession of the lands for a short time only, the defendant forcibly ousted him therefrom without just cause, wherefore he prays judgement in the above sum.

On yesterday the four boxes of raisins prepared by Stuart S. Wright and J. G. Rhodes were sent to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Adlai G. Thurman. The raisins were the finest of the first crop of last year, and they were packed beautifully. The boxes were all exquisitely papered and fastened together with brass screws. Each box contained a handsomely-engrossed card bearing the words, "Merry Christmas, 1888. Compliments of S. S. Wright and J. G. Rhodes, Fresno county products, California."

C. Mayher, the Chinese foreman who was arrested with a gang of Chinamen on Kings river a few weeks ago, for killing fish by the use of giant powder, was tried by a jury in Justice Hill's court yesterday and found guilty. He waived the legal time for passing sentence and was ordered to pay a fine of $75. Counsel then moved for a new trial, but the motion was overruled. Mayher will appeal the case to the superior court on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to warrant the jury in bringing in a verdict of guilty.

FAREWELL AND WELCOME.

The Reception to Be Tendered Messrs. Calkins and Detering.

For the past fourteen months the affairs of the Y. M. C. A. of this city have been most successfully managed by Secretary Calkins. It has been decided by the general association to send Mr. Calkins elsewhere and to place Mr. Detering, who has been here soliciting funds for the new building for some time, in the position. Such being the case the young men and the ladies of the auxiliary have arranged for a reception to take place at their parlors tonight, which will be in the nature of a farewell to Mr. Calkins and a welcome to Mr. Detering. The following is the program: Recitation, Miss Bertie McDonald; vocal duet, Misses Goddard and Cummings; instrumental solo, Miss Lela Ryan; recitation, Miss Bella Ritchie; vocal solo, Miss Lola Maupin; quartett, Mrs. Jonesn and Kirk and Messrs. Pearson and Armstrong. After which refreshments will be served by the Ladies' Auxiliary. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

From the Daily of Thursday.

TIMBER AND TULES.

Another Day On the Value of the Laguna de Tache Grant.

Yesterday was rather more lively than usual in the great case of Clark vs. Hellbron et al. The attorneys pleaded up to the courthouse and when Judge Campbell ordered court opened every body was ready for the fray, and so from day to day the case progresses hotly, the legal fight grows more interesting. The evidence taken yesterday was entirely with regard to values, but the questioning was more rigid than ever and there were several sharp passages between attorneys and witnesses.

F. B. Garner from Fort Kingsburg was the first witness called by the plaintiff. He gave his evidence in a calm, unparticipable manner and was soon disposed of. His knowledge of the grant lands was confined to those east of Kingston and those around the grant house three or four miles below. He first visited the grant in 1875, and after testifying to his various trips on and across the grant and placed the value of the lands he had become acquainted with at $20 per acre on an average.

On cross-examination he went over his direct testimony, and upon being questioned stated that the lands north of the grant were of very inferior quality as compared with the adjoining lands on the grant. There was quite an amount of alkali land on the grant; patches all the way from opposite Kingston east ward. There was also overflowed lands, at least a quarter section; would not swear positively there was not six sections. The part of the grant that he was familiar with was about two miles wide and eight miles long.

J. B. Hill of Liberty was the next witness, and, after showing his acquaintance with that portion of the grant south and west of Kingston, rated its value from $9 to $10 an acre. About one-third of this tract was covered with willows; there was some alkali in the tract, and 5000 or 6000 acres of tules. The southern part of the grant was subject to overflow. He rated the tule and alkali land at $2.50 an acre, the overflow land at $6.25 and the oak land at $15; knew of no demand for so large a tract. He had had, with others, litigation with the ranch people about the water rights; had been compelled to pay damages, but was on good terms with Mr. Lillis. The ditch men got a squirrel deal more than they did from their own lawyer.

W. J. Berry of Selma was the next witness for the plaintiff, and was examined at considerable length. After testifying to acquaintance with the soil, etc., of the ranch, he fixed his estimate of what he knew of it at from $17 to $45 an acre. The oak wood on the ranch in 1880 was worth $4 a cord; the expense of cutting about $2 per cord. The land on the north side of the grant was very inferior.

On cross-examination he testified that he had been over the grant hunting, after wood and on business. Had threshed grain there two seasons, between 1878 and 1881, and had been over most of the grant. Witness located the alkali lands. He estimated the value of the ranch in a lump. He estimated the amount of first-class agricultural land at 20,000 acres. For agricultural purposes the entire ranch was worth, in 1880, $10 per acre; for grazing purposes alone was worth from $5 to $8 per acre. Had an interest in a ditch company. The water was at that time appropriated. Did not advocate the shotgun policy of holding the appropriated water. The river was not dry on the grant in 1877. Had litigation with the grant, but had no feeling against Lillis. Don't know that the ranch people had to pump water for cattle in 1877; thought they ought not to claim all the water. On the plains not half the seasons could a crop of grain be grown without irrigation; thought two-thirds of the grant would grow crops without water; thought irrigators left enough water in the river for the grant; they did not intend to take it all; did not know how much water the ditch companies appropriated; saw plenty of water on the grant last year; irrigation ditches were running at the time; did not see all the ditches that day. Water was appropriated in 1874 and afterwards from Kings river; had heard that defendants had had the Last Chance ditch people arrested in 1879; did not hear that the owners of the Liberty ditch had been arrested. His estimate was based on what the land was adapted to, and not for what it might have been sold; did not know that it could have been sold, but thought it might have been easily; did not know that it was advertised for sale at $1 an acre. It had been improved by defendants at great expense; did not know that it was offered a year ago for $12 an acre; had he known it thought he could easily have made a sale of it; thought George Hearst would have bought it at prices stated in 1880 and last year.

At this point Judge Denson advised the witness to confer with the defendants out of court, and stated that they would make a deal in a jiffy. This proposition brought Colonel Wigginton to his feet, when he earnestly protested against any such dicker on the ground that the plaintiff claimed to have something to say. It being evident to all connected with the case that Colonel Wigginton was not only correct, but that the plaintiff was likely to keep up the "say" for a week or two, the prospective trade was declared off, and the witness was taken off the legal grill.

N. C. Phillips of Kings River, who had lived on the river above the grant since 1861, was next called and fixed the value of the grant properat $10, and the outside lands of the ranch at $3 an acre. He had lived for some time on the grant at what was known as the "25" ranch in 1861 and afterwards.

On cross-examination he stated that he had raised hogs on the grant, after wards had rented lands adjoining of Jeff James for the taxes on it. Had a verbal contract with Clark's agent to purchase; one of the best sections in 1880 at $2.50. Before the deal was concluded St. John and others had leased the grant. I sold out my stock and right to them. Don't know the value of the plains land. Had a talk with Press Bozeman since I have been here as a witness. Did not tell him that the land was not worth over $2.50 an acre in 1880.

James H. Say of Mendocino district was the next witness. Knew the eastern end of the grant well for fourteen years, and fixed the value at $10 an acre for the portion he was acquainted with.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he had contracted for railroad lands about 1875 for $5.50 an acre; and sold his contract for a half section for the same price. Went on the grant to hunt, get wood, etc. Stole wood when he could not find anyone to sell it to him. He ventured the opinion that the upper end of the ranch had been flooded once, evidently referring to the occasion when Noah ran a select excursion. At this point the witness and counselor Haws entered into a vociferous discussion wherein the witness proved a poser, until the counselor casually reverted to the indispensible most goods necessary to a duck-hunting expedition. When the witness confessed that he religiously provided himself with snake-bite remedy when he ventured forth in search of ducks. When he suggested that canal water was not good to fill up on on a duck-hunt the relations existing ceased to be strained. He then testified to having seen good barley growing on the grant. St. John and Abbott grew it. Abbott told witness that the grain was on the ranch and was bragging of the quality of the hay raised. Mr. Hays at this point remarked, "Mr. Say, you have had your say." The witness left the stand and the judge imposed no fine.

T. B. Evans, Wilddower, was next called. He pointed out a portion of the ranch that he was acquainted with and

On cross-exam

ination he stated that the willow land would be expensive to clear; did not know whether it would take $25 an acre to clear the heaviest of it or not. There was timber about on the north side of the ranch; did not think there was 10,000 acres. His valuation was an estimate of his own.

I. N. Hyde of Fresno had hunted and fished over the grant in 1870. His relations ran largely on the grant near Summit lake at that time. Later he had been employed to write up the resources of this county for a newspaper; had recently been over the grant and, coming country, and had devoted two weeks to his visit. He knew the entire grant and valued it as a whole at $10 an acre. The land north of the grant was inferior; that south of it about the same in quality.

Knew of no sales of large tracts in 1880; saw flats, willows and tules at the west end of the grant. To a hypothetical question of the value of the grant, with the water litigation on hand, the title in question, etc., in 1880, he thought that for a cattle ranch $7 or $8 a good price at any time.

The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. this morning.

THEY WALKED IN.

Two Lawyers Taken for Spotters by a Railroad Conductor.

Yesterday morning two of Selma's brightest legal luminaries, namely, Messrs. Burns and Jacobs, started to Fresno, and being in a hurry, they boarded a freight train which was standing at the depot, although they knew the company prohibited passengers riding on freight trains. The conductor did not discover his passengers until the train was well under way, and then he went to them and told them that he was not allowed to carry passengers and that they must get off the train at Fowler. In vain the two attorneys plead with him. Those voices and gestures which time and time again had moved judge, jury and bailiff to tears failed to move the conductor. To all their persuasive arguments and statements the railroad man had but one answer: "You must get off at Fowler." At last the engine whistled for that station, and the conductor stood on the platform of the car house determined to see that his passengers got off. When the train stopped Burns and Jacobs slowly and sadly crept from the car to the platform, and the conductor, satisfied, went on with his work. Having unloaded the freight consigned to Fowler, the engineer was signaled to go ahead, and just as the train started Burns and Jacobs, with their teeth set and their breath coming hard, again boarded it determined to ride to Fresno. The conductor entered the caboose, and when his gaze fell upon the two attorneys he swore a mighty oath. Jacobs commenced, "Now you see, sir, we must get to Fres—," but the sentence was never finished. The conductor jumped out of the side door, clambered to the top of the car and an instant latter the locomotive gave a warning whistle to stop. Jacobs looked at Burns and Burns looked at Jacobs. The train was half way between Fowler and Malaga, and as it slowed down the conductor entered the caboose and said: "Now, when this train stops, you get off."

"What? Get off here? Oh, Mr. Conductor, take us to Malaga anyhow."

"No, you — — — — spotters. You get right off now," and, as the train was standing still and two brakemen had come in to reinforce the conductor, Burns and Jacobs slowly and sadly dropped off into the road. The conductor and brakemen stood on the rear platform and prevented the attorneys getting on the caboose again. About 1 o'clock yesterday Officer Wicks noticed two men coming up the track, whose clothing, shoes and general make-up indicated they had traveled many miles. He went up to them, as he saw they were about to leave the railroad track, and told them to keep going, Fresno was no place for tramps.

"Tramps," said the poor attorneys in chorus, "this is the unkindest cut of all," and they had to tell the whole story to keep out of jail. As soon as the blisters on their feet heal, Messrs. Jacobs and Burns will return to Selma—on a passenger train.

WHAT IT WILL BE.

The Proposed Y. M. C. A. Building to Be Erected in This City.

There is no doubt but what the Young Men's Christian Association of this city will soon have money enough not only to commence, but to complete a building of their own in this city. The location has already been selected and secured, it being on the lots next to those owned by the Odd Fellows, on which they will erect their hall, on I street between Merced and Tuolumne streets. While no plans have been accepted as yet for the building, the well-known architect, C. X. Kirby, Jr., has made a number of sketches for an ideal building, embodying the best features of the Y. M. C. A. buildings throughout the state, and it is very probable those sketches will be adopted as the building plans, with some alterations. The sketches show a building with a fifty-foot frontage on I street, with a depth of 125 feet. It is three stories in height, with a mansard roof and basement, and it will be built of brick, with a front of San Jose pressed brick, trimmed with sandstone, polished granite and iron. The basement will contain a gymnasium, 41x54 feet, fitted up with all the modern appliances; a swimming bath, 15x41 feet, which will be so arranged as to be kept filled with constantly running water; a bowling alley, 12x85 feet; a tub bathroom, which will also contain a shower; and a lockerroom, containing about 500 lockers. There will also be a boiler-room, supply and fuel room, and, if an elevator is placed in the building, an engine-room in the basement.

The ground floor will contain two store-rooms, each 25 feet wide and 65 feet long. In behind these will be the gymnasium carried up from the basement to give it the proper height. There will be a running track 4 feet wide around the opening on this floor and on the same level a visitors' gallery.

The second floor will contain a reading-room, 41x54 in size, which will contain all the first-class publications; a reception room, 15x65 feet in size; a library room, 15x31 feet in size; members parlors, 15x31 feet; boys' room, 15x18 feet; secretary's room and a classroom, 15x15 feet. From the second story two stairways ascend to the third floor.

The third floor will contain a music hall, 41x54 feet in size, with a capacity for comfortable seating 500 people, committee rooms, 15x31 feet; the parlors of the Ladies' Auxiliary, 15x22 feet; classrooms, 15x31 feet; kitchen and pantry, 15x21 feet, and two extra rooms, 15x22 feet each in size.

The mansard roof furnishes four more rooms about 15x16 feet in size and still above these, in the tower, sixty feet above the level of the street, will be an observatory 16x16 feet in size. This makes a total of thirty-nine rooms in the building for the use of the Y. M. C. A., beside the two store-rooms on the first floor. The building will be fitted throughout with all the modern improvements, such as bath and toilet-rooms on each floor, stationary washstands, etc. The building, if the sketches herein mentioned are followed in its construction, will be one of the handsomest in the city, and it will rank among the best of the Y. M. C. A. buildings on the coast.

Professor J. W. Anderson, county superintendent of schools at San Francisco, arrived in this city yesterday and will spend a few days visiting his son, Thomas Anderson at Fresno colony.

From the Daily of Thursday.

FRESNO'S HOPE.

A Grand Railroad Meeting to be Held To-night.

At 7 o'clock sharp this evening the citizens of Fresno are requested to assemble at Riggs new theater for the purpose of meeting the representatives of the capitalists who are to build the Stockton, Fresno & Southern railroad. These gentlemen are here for the purpose of telling the people of Fresno exactly what they propose to do, and every citizen should be present and hear them. The party consists of Henry L. Davis, president of the road; A. S. Murray, vice-president, and Frederick Homer, chief engineer.

In conversation with one of the above gentlemen he said: "We desire to impress upon the citizens of Fresno this fact that we are not here to ask for money. All our bonds have been sold and the money is now in the bank with which to build the road. This is what we are here for, however, to say to the citizens of Fresno that the Stockton, Fresno & Southern railroad is antagonistic in every way, shape and form to the Southern Pacific railway. The present road was born in animosity to that company, nursed and cradled in animosity to it and when built will be its rival in every respect. While we do not ask the people of Fresno to help build this road, we do ask them to support it. I know that your people are willing to do so and that they will give us every assurance to that effect, but we must make ourselves absolutely safe, and to that end we will say to the people this: When our road is completed we shall ask you to take a pecuniary interest in it. We do this because experience teaches us that in a year or two people are liable to forget the rivalry between the roads, and if the Southern Pacific offers them some little inducement to patronize it, they will do so. If they have an interest in our road they will not do this or, at least, but very few will leave us. Now we do not care how the money your people contribute is expended. We are willing it should go into a depot here in town, or be invested in any way the citizens think best, just so it is invested."

"What is to be the terminus of your road?" was asked.

"For the present Stockton on the north and Visalia on the south, but we will not rest here. From Stockton we will build on through to San Francisco, and if the Santa Fe carries out its avowed intention of building a line to Bakersfield our line will be built from Visalia in there to meet it."

"How about the work of building your road? When will you commence?"

"At once. It is our intention to commence grading this way from Stockton at the earliest possible moment. The final survey is being pushed forward with all possible speed. The Southern Pacific has succeeded in creating trouble at Stockton for us about right of way but we do not propose to allow this to bother us. If necessary Stockton can be made a station and the road built on through to the bay. Of this we are assured, that outside of Stockton the Southern Pacific cannot prevent our going where we please, for the right of way is easy to obtain everywhere—anywhere. It may be possible that work will be commenced simultaneously here and at Stockton, and carried on to some common center point. However, that and many other questions will be decided at to-night's meeting."

Now let our business men attend the meeting to-night. Fresno must have another line of railway, and here it is knocking at our very doors. Let us put the horn string within reach and give the Stockton, Fresno & Southern a hearty welcome.

Remember the time, place and hour: To-night, at Riggs new theater, at 7 o'clock.

THE JUDICIARY.

Is It Losing the Confidence and Respect of the People?

EXPRESS REPUBLICAN: It has been said that the people are fast losing their respect for our courts. If this is the statement of a fact the condition of affairs is deplorable. The value to society of a wholesome yet manly respect for the tribunals intrusted with the administration of our laws, was long since recognized by the most eminent law writers.

This state of things very often has its origin in the conduct of weak judges; lawyers and jurors are alike responsible, but perhaps not in the same degree, for the real foundation of this contempt for the law comes from the conduct of the judiciary. The judge is looked up to as the representative of the law, and his individuality should be lost sight of when on the bench. The public must be satisfied that judges allow scenes to take place in court, that are bringing disgrace and contempt upon legal proceedings.

There are several reasons that may be suggested for this indifference to decency. First, may judges allow a lawyer to pursue an unlawful course of questioning and argument, because they are ignorant. They are not sure about stopping him; they would like to fine the hired blackguard or the shyster, but they fear lest their action may be error. A judge who is qualified for the position he holds knows the simple rules of procedure, that is what he is paid for knowing. Again, such negligent action may arise from a want of appreciation of the position held by one elected to discharge its duties; he may take his individual feelings on the bench with him, and in an indifferent manner wink at abuse of litigants, witnesses or lawyers by a blackguard, because it pleases him; he don't like the parties abused himself personally, and he looks out of the window while his courtroom is turned into a pot-house. Again, the judge may be under an implied political or social contract to push some lawyers forward and break down others, like the hated Lord Clare, who ruined Curran's practice by his personal malice. Certain litigants and certain lawyers are allowed to approach near to the judge and exercise a questionable influence, and the public come to think that to win a suit before such and such a judge you must get such and such attorneys. Now, all this is a disgrace to the profession. If a judge allows a shyster to conduct a cause in his courts on the plan of a blackguard, respectable attorneys are compelled to assume the role of blackguards, or they may fight the suit with fire. The judges and lawyers should meet and discuss these matters, and the judge should demand respect from the box, and the box should demand respect and protection from the bench. It has come to pass that witnesses disregard subpenaes and prisoners their bail bonds; the audience come to the courthouse as they would to a playhouse, to be amused, they would to a playhouse, to be amused, and look and laugh at the farce enacted, and shout at an expected fisticuff.

A lawyer addresses a jury as a fakir would vend his wares in Petticoat lane; bolls saucity stories and soar with the nasty inuendoes of the speech of a Wren of a London rookery.

All this can be stopped by the strong arm of the judiciary and a firm organization of members of the bar. The shysters may for a time rebel and threaten all manner of disorder, but imprisonment for contempt and disbarment will be remedies in the hands of bench and bar to rid the profession of all members whose stock in trade is their supposed ability as blackguards.

WIG AND GOWN.

Knights of Honor.

All Knights of Honor, or those who may have belonged to the order, or any persons desiring to become charter members in the lodge to be instituted in this city, are invited to meet this evening in the room under Mission hall, I street, at 7:30 o'clock. C. H. M. Curry, grand reporter of the order in this state, will be present.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

A Conference With the Projectors of the Stockton, Fresno & Southern.

Riggs theater was well filled with business men of this city last night, who went there to meet and consult with the projectors and officers of the proposed new railroad from Stockton to Fresno. As frequently happens at such meetings, the talk was of rather a general character, and to bring the matter to a definite proposition in regard to the encouragement and assistance which will be given to the road by this county, a committee of ten prominent citizens was appointed to hold a conference with the projectors of the road this evening.

Mr. Louis Einstein, president of the board of trade, presided over the meeting, which was first addressed by Mr. Homer, chief engineer of the proposed road. Mr. Homer stated that the preliminary plans were fully consummated, the bonds negotiated and that the road would be built. They did not come to beg assistance, but as a business proposition desired the encouragement, cooperation and support of the people, and whatever amount the people of Fresno might see fit to devote to the assistance of the enterprise would be duly appreciated. They did not desire that anything be given until they had demonstrated their good faith by building the road. The road had no connection with the Southern Pacific, and he voiced the sentiment of the entire company when he said that it never would. He believed that Fresno was destined to become a city of 100,000 inhabitants. All that was needed to hasten its growth is activity and cooperation. The new railroad would assist in developing the country and the people could assist the road.

At the conclusion of Mr. Homer's remarks, J. W. Ferguson offered the following resolutions, which were adopted as read:

WHEREAS, Owing to the rapid growth of Fresno, and the settlement of the surrounding country, traffic has largely increased and must hereafter increase, and further railroad facilities are needed for the carrying trade of the town and county, and also for the opening up of other portions of the county, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of Fresno in public meeting assembled, hereby pledge themselves to assist by all means in their power any new competing line of railroad connecting Fresno with deep sea water, and hereby prefer to any such line their hearty cooperation and support.

Dr. Rowell was called for and said that he endorsed the resolution, and thought that Fresno should assist any competing line in the way of securing right of way, etc. He did not, as a rule, believe in voting subsidies, but believed in giving out-and-out whatever it might be desirable to give. He desired to hear an explicit statement in regard to the backing and intentions of the proposed road.

Mr. Murray, of the company, stated that the sale of their bonds in the London market supplied the money necessary to construct the road, the estimates of cost and contracts having all been previously made.

The following was then offered by A. J. Wiener, and was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting believes that the Stockton, Fresno & Southern railroad is a bona fide commercial speculation and that the line, when built, will be a competing line and of great benefit to the city and county of Fresno. That it will open up a large area of valuable lands and is deserving of the hearty support of every resident and land holder in the county of Fresno.

Hon. J. P. Vincent then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as an evidence of good faith towards the Stockton, Fresno & Southern railroad company and as an inducement to the company to push on the building of their line, this meeting is of opinion that a subsidy of $150,000 should be raised by private subscription by the residents and land-owners of Fresno county, to be put into the hands of trustees, to be held in trust, should the said road be built and opened by July 1, 1890, and operated as a competing line from Bakewater to Fresno for a period of ten years, said subscription or property be turned over to the Stockton, Fresno & Southern railroad, otherwise to be held in trust for the donors.

Hon. E. J. Griffith was called for, and made an enthusiastic and finely speech in favor of aiding a competing line. It was necessary for any company proposing to build a road to make it plain to the people what its conditions and intentions are, and when that is done, the people will aid and support the enterprise. Mr. Griffith was not in favor of the resolution, because it fixed amounts and conditions which should be left for further consideration.

Mr. Vincent then withdrew the resolution.

On motion of S. N. Griffith the following citizens were then appointed to meet with and receive some definite proposition from the projectors of the road this evening: F. G. Berry, W. W. Phillips, S. N. Griffith, J. P. Vincent, O. J. Woodward, Thomas E. Hughes, J. W. Ferguson, William Helm, M. J. Church and E. H. Tucker. By request of the chairman was added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

In this connection an incident, showing how valuable any competing line will be to Fresno, happened under the reporter's observation yesterday. A representative of Armour, the renowned meat packer, was in this city and to a merchant, in the hearing of the newspaper man, he made the following statement: "If Fresno was a terminal point our firm would establish a distributing branch here which would carry a stock of not less $250,000. More than one wholesale house has its eye on Fresno, centrally situated as it is, and if this new road is built there will be $1,000,000 worth of wholesale capital invested here."

Whether the gentleman spoke with authority or not cannot be said, but the prosphecy is one very likely to be fulfilled.

Time and time again it has been said that Fresno county is as well adapted to orange culture as any other locality in the state. Fulton G. Berry, always progressive and enterprising, has had faith enough in this assertion to undertake the culture of oranges on a large scale, and he has a fine orange orchard growing on his Kings river ranch. On the same ranch are seventeen old orange trees, and Mr. Perry brought in a gunny-sack full of oranges, picked from one of these trees, with him last night from the ranch. Mr. Berry says that there will be, at the least calculation, 5500 oranges on the tree from which the sack full was picked. What better guarantee can anyone want that oranges will grow here than the fact that they are growing on old trees, 5500 oranges to the tree. In six or eight years from this time F. G. Berry will have one of the largest and finest orange orchards in the state.

Jack S. Rowlands of Oakland, a large sheep owner of this county, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Rowlands intends to commence shortly the erection of three one story residences on the corner of K and Kern streets. The latter now occupying the lots will be moved to the north side in order to make the necessary room. The buildings will cost in the neighborhood of $1500 each.

Mrs. S. B. Tombs and mother, Mrs. P. M. Stone, returned to this city from a brief visit to friends at Bakersfield yesterday.

From the Daily of Friday.

ESTIMATES AND EVIDENCE.

Another Day Devoted to Valuation of Laguna de Tache.

When Judge Campbell ordered department No. 1 of the superior court opened yesterday morning, it was apparent that the attorneys in the case meant to do a good day's work in the case. The work of the day was characterized with more vigorous work than usual, and the cross-examinations were sharper. The evidence was confined entirely to value, the character and qualities of the grant, and its adaptability to grazing and agricultural purposes, all of it being in the same line of evidence heretofore educed. Much of this may seem prosy to our readers, but in order to fully understand the important issues to be developed later in the trial, it is necessary to present an excerpt of evidence upon the question of values from day to day.

O. L. Wilson of Kings River was the first witness called. He had known the de Tache grant since 1857. From 1859 to 1866 had run cattle all over the grant. He valued the grant in 1880 to an $12 to $12.50 an acre.

On cross-examination he stated that there was 5000 or 6000 acres of tule land. Had lived on the ranch. Was not ordered off the ranch until 81, John ordered it. He estimated the alkali land at a few sections; much of the land was subject to overflow, especially in very wet seasons. Had heard talk about bursting up the grant. He then named a number of sales in the vicinity. Had, with others, had friendship with Lillis, who had treated him gentlemanly and was friendly towards him. Some of the water had been appropriated by irrigators. If all the water was taken away, would not give a nickle for the county. Defendants had spent a large sum in improvements and had cleared off much of the ranch. The swamp land was principally at the west end and covered 6000 or 7000 acres. About 1880 heard that Miller & Lux proposed to purchase the grant. They bought about 1881 some 130,000 acres on Kern river; Miller told him so, but did not state what they paid for it. Would not change his valuation of the land on account of the litigation about water, nor the question as to its title.

Henry Hawn of San Joaquin river was next called, and fixed his valuation of the lands from two miles west of the grant house eastward at $8 or $9 an acre as grazing land. His cross-examination produced little save negative evidence.

Edwin St. John of Monterey county was next called. He was one of the partners who leased the grant in November, 1868, for ten years, and had been on the grant most of the time for six years. Used it entirely for a stock range. He described the various natural products and the qualities and quantities of soil, and fixed the value of the entire grant in 1879, at $6 an acre and the eastern part at, $7 an acre for grazing purposes.

On cross-examination he stated that the lease was at 12½ cents an acre per year, with a privilege to purchase. His firm failed and were unable to carry out the contract. This was due to high rates of interest, the depreciation of the value of stock, and to bad management. They failed, for want of money, to fence lands and improve the ranch. Outsiders ran stock on their ranch and they could not keep them off. Would have taken $25,000 to fence off outside stock. They needed $40,000 to make a success of it. Rented part of the ranch to Essey and others at $2000 a year. The current rate of interest at that time was 1½ per cent per annum. The rate of rent we paid per acre would leave paid that rate of interest on less than $1 per acre.

Frank Dusy of Selma was called and stated that he had known the grant since 1868, and had herded sheep over the entire grant; valued the land in 1880 from $12 to $12.50 an acre. He described different parts of the grant and the growth of grasses and timber thereon. Did not know what income was made out of the ranch. Could have paid 25 cents an acre for the grant for sheep range. Knew nothing of the other kinds of cattle business. Some parts of the grant were infested with cockle burs which made it bad for sheep. There were plenty of sloughs, water holes, mires, willows, and large patches of alkali in places. He based his valuation on the ranch as grazing, agricultural and wood land combined. There was perhaps 30 acres of burnt lands. The willow land was first-class land, but would require much expense to clear it; could not state figures. Heard that Jack Sutherland had offered to buy the ranch. Thought $1.50 an acre for grazing land would have been very rich. He had sold land for $30 an acre, then bought in a rental of $2.50 an acre on wheat land that only brought 40 cents an acre for sheep grazing. Thought the grant could have been sold for what he rated it worth.

Monroe Snyder of Selma knew the eastern part of the grant, and rated it worth, in 1880, $25 an acre. The down wood sold for $1 to $1.50 a two-horse load; oak wood from $5 to $14 a cord. It cost $1.50 to cut and cord the oak wood.

On cross-examination he stated that the eastern part of the grant was now worth $100 an acre. Did not know that it had been offered last year for $12 an acre. Had a talk with Mr. Perrin today about the land; listed about a minute only. The wood on this timber land at $25 an acre; take the wood off and the land would still be worth $20 for agricultural purposes. The land would need irrigation some years. Knew that the water was taken out from 1878 to 1880. Thinks the appropriation of water from the river, distributed over the plains through ditches at that time, did not prove detrimental to the grant, but rather beneficial, as the water would percolate back into the river and go down to the grant latter in the season when it was most needed. His estimate was based upon the land for its timber and intrinsic value for grazing and farming purposes.

On redirect examination witness stated that the appropriation of water by the ditch companies in the spring when the water was high would prove beneficial to the grant in that it would prevent an overflow. Knew that there had been trouble and litigation about the water. Did not know that it was because the water was taken out when the river was low.

The court adjourned then to 10 a. m. today. It is understood that at the close of today's session that the case will be adjourned over the holidays.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

A Lodge of That Order to Be Instituted Here.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a call for all persons having been Knights of Honor or desiring to become such to meet for the purpose of instituting a lodge of that order in this city. This order has grown very rapidly during the past five years and is now recognized as among the leading organizations which have for their main object benevolence. The Knights of Honor are purely a benevolent society, although the members are required to assist each other in many other ways. The constitution of the order gives its objects as follows: To unite fraternally all acceptable white men of every profession, business or occupation. To cover moral and material aid to its members and those dependent on them by holding instructive and scientific lectures, encouraging each other in business and aiding one another in obtaining employment. A widow and orphans' fund is established, from which $250 is paid to the widow or orphans of a member in good standing. Since its organization, sixteen years ago, the order has paid over $2,500,000. These few facts are given in order that those of our readers who are interested in the Knights of Honor may know its objects and aims.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Organization Completed and All the Officers Elected.

There is a brighter day dawning for the needy and worthy poor of this city. They are to be given a chance to help themselves, such as are able to work, and the others will be taken care of until they recover. Many are ill for the want of proper nourishment and care, and with both of these aids they will soon cease to be pensioners upon the bounty of the relief society. Children will be clothed and placed in school, and if the society only holds together Fresno will soon have very few needy people within its borders. There is no society or organization in this city that should receive a more hearty support from the people. Instead of giving personally, contribute through the relief society, and you can rest assured your contributions will be placed where they will do the most good.

The Fresno relief society, as it has been named, met yesterday afternoon in pursuance to the call. The first business was the completion of the election of officers. The officers so elected are as follows: President, Mrs. I. Graham; vice-president, Mrs. P. Beardsell; secretary, Mrs. Viola Mitchell; treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Warner. The city was districted into wards and the following committees were appointed to attend to the work of the society in each: For the ward north of Mariposa street and northeast of K street, Mrs. A. M. Clark and Mrs. Dr. Pedlar; for the west side, Mrs. B. F. Alford; for the ward south of Mariposa street and east of K street, Mrs. S. A. Hogue, Mrs. H. C. Warner, Mrs. S. M. Gearhart; for the ward south of Mariposa street and west of K street, Mrs. C. Curtis, Mrs. Captain Selleck; for the ward north of Mariposa street and west of K street, Mrs. C. G. Sayle and Mrs. Dr. Maupin. The department for colored people will be in charge of Mrs. Mary E. Hodges. All calls for aid should be made to the above ladies in charge of the district wherein the parties desiring or needing aid live. All such calls will be promptly attended to.

From this date and until further notice Mrs. Mary E. Hodges will be at the Y. M. C. A. hall on I street, from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock each afternoon except Sundays. She will thankfully receive all contributions and donations of money, clothing or groceries, which will be distributed among the needy during the holidays. Another source of supply will be from the churches, as the pastors of the various protestant churches will request each person coming to the church Christmas tree to bring with them something for the poor, and the donations thus secured will be turned over to the relief society and distributed as Christmas gifts. In the midst of your abundance do not forget those less fortunate.

Dr. W. D. Prather of Adams' Springs, Lake county, is visiting his relatives in this city and will remain during the holidays.

Mrs. F. M. Lewis leaves on this morning's express on a visit to relatives at San Jose. She will be absent until after the holidays.

John Jackson, a prominent capitalist of Stockton, arrived in this city yesterday and will be the guest of G. B. Campbell for a few days.

B. S. Gurnee, manager of Madary's planing mill, has recently completed a beautiful residence for himself on his lots on south M street.

Ira Doolittle of Woodland, formerly of the Union hotel of Chico, will assume the management of the Grand Central hotel in this city on January 1, 1889.

Miss Eva Turner, who has been attending school at Washington Corners, Alameda county, is expected home this evening. She will spend her vacation here.

Mr. N. S. Phelps, principal of the Eureka, Humboldt county, academy and business college, is visiting in Fresno a few days. Mr. Phelps is a prominent educator.

The glass to be used in the windows of the new savings bank is to be of heavy French plate. There is now over $1000 worth of this glass stored at Madary's planing mill, where it will remain until properly framed and ready to be put into the building.

The sale of property delinquent for city taxes for 1888 will positively take place this, Friday, afternoon, December 21, 1888, at 1 o'clock in the